

INTERNATIONAL

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## Romanian Talks In Russia Stir Up Fears in Balkans

By Dan Morgan

BEograd, May 19 (UPI)—The Balkans braced for a period of possible renewed Soviet pressure on several fronts today following unexpected start of talks between a top Romanian party delegation and Russian officials in Moscow.

From the makeup of the Romanian delegation and other factors, Yugoslav officials deduced today that bloc economic and military sessions, and bilateral ones such as a new friendship and mutual assistance treaty, are on the agenda. Yugoslav and other East European officials all expressed surprise at the sudden meeting, in which the top Romanian decision-makers are taking part. The group includes party leader Nicolae Ceausescu; Manea Manescu, chairman of the economic council; Emil Bodnarus, deputy chairman of the State Council for Defense Matters; and Paul Niculescu-Mizil. All are members of the inner group of the party Presidium and all are strong backers of Romania's independent policy line.

[The Soviet and Romanian leaders wound up their first day of talks today with an announcement that they "continued aspirations to strengthen and develop friendly relations" between them, United Press International reported from Moscow.

[President Ceausescu concluded a marathon conference tonight with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Soviet Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin in the Kremlin.

Deputy chief government spokesman Baron Rudi von Weizsäcker said a news conference the formula will be laid before the two ambassadors of West Germany's main Western allies, the United States, Britain and France. This consultation is necessary, he said, because some aspects of the formula touch on the mutual responsibilities of the West in allies and the Soviet Union in the whole of Germany.

Possible Settlement  
He refused to even hint at any of the 20 points, apart from saying they contain elements which would form the basis for "constructive settlement" of East-West German relations.

It is Mr. Brandt's answer to the East German demands for recognition of their state by Bonn, including exchange of ambassadors. The demand was maintained when Mr. Brandt and Mr. Stoph held their first German summit at Erfurt, East Germany, March 19.

Since then, East German propaganda blasts at Bonn have increased growing intrusiveness on its part. Mr. Weizsäcker admitted that the Brandt formula contains no suggestion that Bonn has suffered refusal to regard East Germany as foreign territory. In a speech to his Social Democratic congress in Saarbrücken last week, Mr. Brandt said he regards East Germany as a state with "rights" but cannot regard it as a sovereign state. The German Democratic Republic (DDR) as enjoying the same international status as his own state.

Moscow's insistence on recognition of East Germany is believed to be a main plank of its position in a current secret talks going on between West Germany and the Soviet Union on a proposed non-aggression pact.

But Says It Will Be Last, Unless . . .

## English Cricket Refuses to Bar S. Africans

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, May 19 (UPI)—Cricket authorities spurning pleas from Prime Minister Harold Wilson of others, decided today to go ahead with the South African tour next month.

The tour will be met by massive demonstrations. In the opinion of police and government officials, there is a prospect of serious violence—all in the midst of an election campaign.

But the Cricket Council, in announcing its decision tonight, said it would not hold any future matches with South Africa unless and until there was a multi-racial team.

for cancellation of the South African tour.

Opposition stemmed originally from dislike of South African racial discrimination. The cricket eleven is chosen only from whites, and South Africa refused in 1968 to let England bring a team including a colored player, Basil D'Oliveira.

But the gravest concern now centers on possible repercussions inside Britain if the tour goes ahead.

The demonstrations and expected strong feelings for and against the tour are likely to increase.

racial sensitivities. Britain now has about 1.2 million "colored" residents—persons of Indian, Pakistani and West Indian ancestry.

The Home Relations Board had urged the Cricket Council to rescind its invitation. Tonight, the board's chairman, Mark Bonham Carter, said it very much regretted the decision to go ahead.

Another almost certain result will be to cripple Britain's relations with African, Asian and West Indian countries in many sports.

For this reason, the British Sports Council last week called for cancellation of the tour.

Commonwealth Games scheduled to be held in Edinburgh in July will be severely hit. About a third of the countries expected to participate have said they will not come if the South African cricketers are here in June.

Cricket itself will face difficulties. It seems unlikely that the traditional matches with West Indian, Pakistani and Indian teams will be able to go ahead in the future.

Griffith said that the council had considered "matters of a public and political nature" but concluded that those were "the responsibility of government."

Mr. Wilson has taken the position all along that the government should not take any official action because that would be "interference" (Continued on Page 15, Col. 6.)

## Spain Fines 4 in Matesa \$24 Million

MADRID, May 19 (AP)—A group of Spanish businessmen have been fined a total of nearly \$24 million for obtaining government export loans for machinery which was sent to branches of their firm abroad.

One of the group, Barcelona businessman Juan Vila Reyes, was fined by the Currency Crime Court more than \$23.6 million and sentenced to three years in prison. The export loans were made to Maquinaria Textil del Norte de España (Matesa), manufacturers of textile machinery.

A government official said that \$79 million of the \$142 million was given to Matesa for use in building machinery for export, but that Matesa had in fact used the money to buy interests in foreign textile firms.

Brother Fined, Also

The spokesman said that the machinery on which the loans were made, although supposedly sold abroad, had in fact been sent to one of Matesa's overseas branches.

Others who were fined included Fernando Vila Reyes, brother of Juan, who has to pay \$142,000 and will serve one year in jail. Antonio Trus Pascual, \$85,000 and one year, and Luis Ramon Blanquer Coll, \$71,000 and one year.

The so-called Matesa scandal has been the biggest one in the history of Spain. It rocked the country last August, less than two months before a sweeping cabinet reshuffle which ousted a number of Falangist ministers and brought into the political limelight some ministers who belonged to, or were supporters of, friends of Oya Del, the Roman Catholic lay organization.

## Plane Killed Son, Parents Awarded \$1.8 Million

MIAMI, May 19 (AP)—A lawyer awarded yesterday when the jury awarded \$1.8 million to the parents of a boy killed in a plane crash here.

The lawyer, J.B. Spence, will receive 40 percent of the settlement as his fee.

Clifford Knapp, 15, was killed last June when a Dominican Aviation DC-4 crashed into his father's auto paint shop. Ten persons died in the wreckage, including the plane's crew of four. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knapp, sued the airline, asking for \$4 million.

As Critics Deplore Laos Action

WASHINGTON, May 19.—President Nixon and his top cabinet and legislative advisers held a series of conferences today on urgent matters ranging from Cambodia to the campus to the economy.

In Congress, Democratic critics of the administration's Indochina decisions were trying to come to grips with yesterday's disclosure by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that U.S. military advisers had joined South Vietnamese operations inside Laos.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said this was "a violation of the spirit" of Congress's intent last year when it forbade the use of U.S. ground forces in Laos. The Senate is now debating legislation to block any further activities of U.S. troops in Cambodia, and Mr. Laird's admission on Laos operations has created even greater alarm.

It spells further congressional problems for the President, who already is being buffeted on the home front by campus bloodshed over Cambodia and a sea of economic troubles. Today, the White House conceded, for example, that the heretofore budget surplus this year and next have turned into deficits amounting to \$1.8 billion and \$1.3 billion respectively.

College Heads Invited  
And, in the bitter aftermath of last week's slaying of two Negro youths at Jackson State College, Miss. Mr. Nixon announced he has invited the presidents of 15 black universities to the White House to discuss problems on their campuses.

## Nixon and Top Aides Confer On War, Campuses, Economy

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These three great issues—Cambodia, campuses and the economy—are expected by capital observers to have an enormous impact on this autumn's congressional elections. Indeed, they may make or break President Nixon's hopes for a second term in the White House.

Today he met with legislative leaders, with the cabinet, and with various aides on the mounting problems.

Mr. Nixon started a busy day after a long weekend in Florida by conferring with Republican congressional leaders. Secretary Laird (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Security Council Condemns Israel for Raid Into Lebanon

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 19 (UPI)—The Security Council tonight mildly condemned Israel for its thrust against Arab guerrillas in Lebanon last Tuesday.

The vote was 11-to-0 with the United States, Colombia, Nicaragua and Sierra Leone abstaining. Although the resolution introduced by Zambia had been modified to include an indirect reference to provocations by Arab commandos, American diplomats said it was still "one-sided" in that it did not also condemn such violence.

Instead, it merely deplored the loss of life caused by all violations of Security Council resolutions. It also repeated a frequently-stated "solemn warning" to Israel that in the event of further attacks, the council would have to consider effective steps.

Finland withdrew an attempt at unanimous approval of a projected corollary resolution that would have called on the Big Four powers to intensify their efforts to agree on additional guidelines for United Nations Middle East representative Gumar Jarring.

A second paragraph would have called on the parties to cooperate with Mr. Jarring's efforts.

Before the vote, Moroccan Ambassador Ahmed Tahli Benhima strongly cautioned the United States about the consequences in the Arab world of any decision to sell more Phantom jet aircraft to Israel.

Mr. Benhima, a former foreign minister of Morocco, is chairman of the Arab group at the UN.

Tonight's resolution was substantially modified as the result of efforts by British Ambassador Lord Caradon and Mr. Jakobson.

All references to threatened sanctions against Israel and to a voluntary embargo on military and economic aid, which had been contained in an initial draft by Syria, were deleted.

## Reds Step Up Vietnam War On Ho Chi Minh's Birthday

By Robert H. Estabrook

SAIGON, May 19 (AP)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops stepped up their attacks across Cambodia today in a new high point of activity apparently marking the 80th anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh.

The Communist command's troops also threatened another offensive.

Gnufire was heard in Phnom Penh as Cambodian troops battled Viet Cong some 20 miles away.

Cambodian provincial capital in their efforts to keep open their supply lines through northern Cambodia and southern Laos.

The 35,000 American and South Vietnamese troops on the move against Communist base camps inside Cambodia reported only scattered action. But inside South Vietnam the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong shelled all allied positions, the heaviest attacks in 12 days.

In the northeastern part of the Mekong Delta, Viet Cong troops overran a government outpost and then slashed into a relief column that moved in. No further information was immediately available.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong ignored a 24-hour cease-fire which the Saigon government declared to mark the anniversary of Buddha's birth. The cease-fire, which ended at noon today, applied only to South Vietnamese and U.S. offensive operations in South Vietnam. There was no letup in the campaigns across the border in Cambodia or in air attacks on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

A U.S. communiqué reported 168 "enemy-initiated actions" of all types during the cease-fire and said 141 Communists were killed. It reported one American killed and 19 wounded, while the Saigon government said it had ten killed and 73 wounded.

North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong told a meeting in Hanoi marking Mr. Ho's birthday anniversary that "no matter what difficulties and hardships lie ahead, our people are sure to win total victory." The U.S. imperialists will have to pull out.

## Nixon Reveals Budget Deficits, Tax on Gasoline

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—President Nixon today conceded that the expected budget surpluses for this year and next had turned into deficits.

To cut down these deficits, which he said would be small, Mr. Nixon proposed a \$1.6 billion "environmental control tax" on lead additives in gasoline.

He also said he will not hesitate to ask for further tax increases next January if they are needed. The environmental tax would add an estimated 2.3 cents a gallon to leaded gasoline prices. Its intent is to encourage rapid development of fuel with a low and eventually lead-free content to help fight air pollution.

Corporate Income Down

Due almost entirely to a \$3 billion drop in corporate income taxes, the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30 will probably show a deficit of \$1.8 billion in place of the \$1.5 billion surplus predicted in February, Mr. Nixon said. Outlays, he explained, will rise only \$300 million above the forecast.

A deficit of \$1.3 billion now is anticipated in fiscal year 1971, beginning July 1, in contrast to the \$1.3 billion surplus forecast in February—despite the added \$1.6 billion the lead-additive tax is expected to raise.

Some congressional sources have predicted a deficit as high as \$8 billion in the coming year but these projections are discounted by the White House.

The switch to red-ink figures had been telegraphed by administration officials, who conceded in recent weeks that the budget was becoming increasingly difficult to balance. But this was the first official revision of the figures since February.

Budget Director Robert P. Mayo told reporters that preliminary work suggests the budget for the year after next, fiscal year 1972, will also be in deficit and by as much as in the preceding two years.

Mr. Nixon warned that "if government spending, in spite of the strict controls I have placed on it, were to exceed the potential yield of the tax system, I would not hesitate to ask Congress for further increases in taxes when I present my new budget next January."

By "potential yield," Mr. Nixon meant the revenues that would be raised if the economy were operating at full employment, aides explained.

Mr. Mayo said that it is too early to speculate on what taxes might be raised if the White House sees the need next January. But excise taxes are the most frequently mentioned possibility.

Wall Street analysts said announcement of the deficit projections deepened the pessimism that sent the stock market tumbling anew. At the close, the Dow-Jones industrial average dropped 11.41 to 691.40 and the more broadly based New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.81 to 41.35.

Vows to Curb Inflation  
While reiterating his determination to curb inflation, Mr. Nixon made clear that it is tempered with solicitude for the health of the economy.

"Frankly my concern about unemployment and my desire to bring about price stability without economic dislocation is why the campaign to control inflation cannot be accomplished quickly."

"As I anticipated, price increases (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## N.Y. Stock Prices Take Sharp Dip

NEW YORK, May 19.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plunged again today, on discouraging economic news after the brief rally of late last week.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 11.41 points to close at 691.40 moving toward the seven-year low of 684.79 set last Thursday. A total of 1,062 issues declined against advances of 252. Details on Page 9.

ing at full employment, aides explained.

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WATCH OUT—A soldier of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division in Cambodia signals his patrol to lay low while another soldier checks out the bushes in background.



## Czech Party Paper Attacks Garaudy for 'Fabrications'

VIENNA, May 19 (AP).—The Czechoslovak Communist party paper Rude Pravo today published an article sharply attacking Roger Garaudy, the dissident theoretician of the French Communist party, for having published "fabrications" and "distortions" about Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Garaudy contends that the

## Moscow Talks Show Pressure On East Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

problems of the bilateral relations between the Romanian Communist party and the Soviet Communist party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and reasserted their wish to strengthen and develop friendly Romanian-Soviet relations.

The meeting followed demonstrations and protests of independence by the Ceausescu regime in several areas. Last week, the Romanians refused to participate in a planned investment bank of the countries of Comecon, the East European economic and trading group, of which it is a member.

On May 7, a day after Czechoslovakia agreed implicitly to aid the Soviet Union in case of a Chinese attack, the Romanian defense minister, Col. Gen. Ion Ioniță, said in a newspaper interview that his country's obligations to the Warsaw Pact are limited to Europe.

Last week *Scinteia*, the Romanian party paper, published a follow-up article stressing that the Warsaw Pact, to which Romania formally belongs, should be an alliance between states which are "sovereign and equal in law."

Romania's view of the pact as for purely European defense raised doubts about the willingness of the government in Bucharest to sign a new treaty of friendship and mutual defense similar to the one signed with the Czechoslovak government. The treaty between Romania and the Soviet Union was recently renegotiated—before the Soviet doctrine of "limited sovereignty" for Warsaw Pact nations was pronounced and was rejected by both Romania and Yugoslavia.

The clause in the Czechoslovak treaty on mutual assistance outside Europe also runs counter to Romanian policy.

present French Communist leadership has helped the Czechoslovak regime collect material against former party leader Alexander Dubcek.

In his attacks on the Czechoslovak Communist party, Rude Pravo charged, "Garaudy fully identified himself with the positions of rightist opportunists in the Communist party of Czechoslovakia, who, as historical facts have shown with sufficient eloquence, bear full responsibility for the destructive, catastrophic development which directly endangered the socialist system in Czechoslovakia, which endangered the very foundations of socialism in our country."

### Czechs Understand

Rude Pravo said the fact that Mr. Garaudy was disciplined by the French party was received by the Czechoslovak Communists "with understanding."

"It is particularly by his latest statements in the French bourgeois press that Roger Garaudy reminds us of the moral profile and tactics of our post-August [post-invasion] emigrants who, in their majority, have thrown off the hypocritical masks of reformers of socialism and have become mercenaries of [Radio] Free Europe and various centers of anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Communist propaganda," said the newspaper.

"In one of his denunciatory statements, he even fabricated evidence that the delegation of the French Communist party in November, 1969, allegedly handed over some kind of a document to the leadership of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia for the purpose of a political trial against Alexander Dubcek. According to his words, it was a record of talks between delegations of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and the French Communist party in July, 1968."

Superfluous Statements Rude Pravo charged that Mr. Garaudy's statements were not only wrong but superfluous because at that time Mr. Dubcek was already deprived of his posts.

The paper said: "Dubcek's share of responsibility for the crisis development in the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and in the country in 1969 were also a sufficient basis for the decision to suspend Dubcek's membership in the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and to set up a commission which is to investigate into his activity."

But Rude Pravo rejected the idea that Dubcek and others were facing a trial proper.

## Nixon and Top Aides Confer On War, Campuses, Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

and Secretary of State William F. Rogers on how to counter the escalating Senate drive to restrict his executive powers in the Indo-China conflict.

The White House opposes—on constitutional grounds—any attempt by Congress to curb his options in foreign-policy decision-making. Today's conference, according to Senate GOP leader Hugh Scott, discussed various amendments, proposed or introduced, bearing on Mr. Nixon's power to order U.S. ground operations outside South Vietnam. Focus of the discussion was the Cooper-Church amendment which would require withdrawing U.S. troops from Cambodia by June 30 and forbid any further American attacks into that country, except for air cover supporting South Vietnamese troops.

No decision on any formula acceptable to the White House was reached at the hour-long morning conference, Sen. Scott said. But White House press secretary Ron Ziegler did not absolutely bar a modified version of a Senate foreign-policy statement on the matter.

Sen. Mansfield, for his part, expressed hope for a compromise that would preserve the authority of both the President and the Senate in future actions in Cambodia. But he made clear to reporters that any measure worked out would have to retain language as strong as that of the Cooper-Church amendment to cut off money for keeping troops in Cambodia after the present operation ends. The President has pledged that all U.S. troops will be out of Cambodia before July 1.

After the conference, House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, R., Mich., spoke exuberantly to newsmen of the "enormously successful" Cambodian attack against

Communist sanctuaries. "The operation is achieving results far beyond expectations," Rep. Ford said, rattling off a list of booty—rice, arms, ammunition—and enemy casualties.

The GOP leader declared the venture so rewarding that he "personally" went on record as citing a "distinct possibility" that President Nixon's planned pullout of 150,000 more U.S. servicemen from South Vietnam in the next 11 months could be "accelerated, both in numbers and in time."

He predicted, furthermore, that when the American public realized the successful results of the Cambodian venture, those who have sharply criticized it "may be embarrassed."

It appeared that the administration was trying to buy time for the political fruits of a Cambodian success to ripen. Rep. Ford was asked whether Republican forces would try to filibuster against the Cooper-Church amendment in the Senate.

He said the White House meeting did not discuss a filibuster—or extended debate to delay or kill legislation—but observed that there were a number of amendments to the military sales bill to be considered in addition to that offered by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Frank Church, D., Idaho. Under Senate rules, he said, these should receive "deliberate" consideration.

After the legislation strategy session early today, President Nixon presided for the first 75 minutes at a three-hour cabinet meeting in the White House. The President left at 11:15 a.m. to keep other appointments, including one with the former West German chancellor, Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

Mr. Nixon also had a late-morning conference with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, who is returning soon to his post in Saigon after consultations at home.

The cabinet meeting discussed the Cambodia controversy, the difficulties encountered in the economy—with inflation pressing prices upward and diminished activity causing greater unemployment—and the plan to establish a domestic council. The latter, proposed two months ago by Mr. Nixon, would parallel in the domestic sphere the activities of the National Security Council in the foreign policy field.

### Theodorakis Meets Tito

BELGRADE, May 19 (AP).—Yugoslavia's President Tito and his wife received today Mikis Theodorakis, the Greek composer and Communist leader of a resistance movement against the Greek military regime.



**BIRTHDAY PRAYERS**—A veteran of an earlier Indochina war, with an amputated arm (left), kneels alongside a Boy Scout and Buddhist monks during prayers for peace at Saigon's An Quang pagoda yesterday. About 7,000 persons attended the service marking Buddha's birthday.

## Cambodian Premier Assures Chinese Minority of Safety

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 19 (NYT).—Premier Lon Nol assured the Chinese minority in Cambodia today that despite Communist China's rupture of diplomatic relations and its support of the Khmer Rouge, the Chinese living in Cambodia, who are about 100,000 in number, need not fear for their safety or livelihood.

The premier's statement came a day after First Deputy Premier Sisowath Sirik Matak issued a circular instructing all public officials to take necessary measures to prevent any actions that might harm Chinese living in Cambodia. The statements by the two leaders were in sharp contrast to the policy adopted by the government toward the Vietnamese minority.

No national figure had issued any statement to say that a distinction must be drawn between the Vietnamese Communist invaders and the Vietnamese living in Cambodia until many Vietnamese had been killed, most had lost their jobs and most families had been gathered in so-called assembly camps to await emigration to South Vietnam.

After indignation The statements that finally appeared—none signed by either of the principal leaders—followed worldwide indignation over the fate of the Vietnamese in Cambodia.

Observers concluded that Cambodia aspired, despite the hostile attitude by Peking, to offer Communist China no possible provocation to intervene militarily.

The observers said it also indicated the implicit continuation of a policy set earlier by Prince Sihanouk as chief of state. That policy identified Vietnam, Communist or non-Communist, as an immediate threat to be openly regarded as such, and China as a potentially greater enemy which must be appeased and which might prevent Vietnam from striking.

In signed articles in his monthly review *La Sangkum* last year, Prince Sihanouk outlined his policy of playing the Vietnamese and the Chinese Communists against each other in the hope of keeping both out of Cambodia. Since his ouster as chief of state March 18, however, Prince Sihanouk no longer refers to these policy statements.

In their statements today Premier Nol and Mr. Matak depicted China as a traditional friend. The premier cited "the centuries-old friendship between Khmers (the people of Cambodia) and Chinese," and his deputy underlined "ethnic affinities" and existing "mixture of blood and race" between the nations.

The Chinese minority is estimated to number about 600,000 in this country of 7 million. The Vietnamese population has been estimated at about 400,000. Observers said that before the outbreak of open warfare the incidence of pro-Communist sentiment among the Chinese had been equal to that among the Vietnamese.

### South Korean Aid

SEOUL, May 19 (NYT).—The way for South Korean assistance to Cambodia was formally paved today when the Seoul and Phnom Penh governments announced an agreement to restore official relations between their countries. South Korea had been waiting

### Thieu Releases Five On Buddha's Birthday

SAIGON, May 19 (Reuters).—South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu today ordered the release of five prisoners and reduced the jail sentence of 14 others to mark Buddha's birthday. Saigon radio said most of the 19 were students arrested during a series of student demonstrations in Saigon during the past few weeks.

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### First Heavy Rains Hit

## Phnom Penh Hears Gunfire; Fighting Is 20 Miles to South

PHNOM PENH, May 19 (UPI).—Gunfire was heard in Phnom Penh for the first time as the Cambodian Army rushed troops southward today from the capital to try to trap Communist units fleeing before a South Vietnamese offensive in Takeo Province.

A South Vietnamese armored spearhead of 3,000 men moved into the town of Takeo, 40 miles south of Phnom Penh, yesterday. At the same time North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units attacked the town of Tram Khmar, midway between Phnom Penh and Takeo.

A Cambodian military spokesman said the sound of artillery heard in Phnom Penh was from "cleanup operations" in the Tram Khmar area, indicating that the government had broken the Communist hold on the town and that the Communists were moving westward.

The Communists blew up a small bridge on Highway 3, 23 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, early today, but they were driven off when they attempted to dynamite the Phnom Penh-Takeo rail line 20 miles south of the capital.

The first of the heavy monsoon rains hit central Cambodia yesterday, and Cambodians regarded the downpour as a boon to their defense efforts. The rain turns the countryside into a quagmire, making it difficult for the Communists to move.

In Saigon, military sources said today that the U.S. command has diverted most of its jet fighters—bombers from Laos because of the monsoon and is using them to support allied operations in Cambodia along a 225-mile front.

They said B-52s, which fly so high they are not affected by the monsoons, are still bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail from the Mu Gia Pass region hundreds of miles southward to the central highlands.

Meanwhile, military sources said the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese had begun following the

same pattern in Cambodia they used in South Vietnam—killing and kidnapping rural administrators in an effort to disrupt Premier Lon Nol's hold on the countryside and to terrorize the peasants.

## Nixon Admits Budget in Red Ups Gas Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

are beginning to slow down; as forewarned, this has been accomplished by "slowing pains." We expect that economic activity will shortly resume a more rapid and steady and more sustainable rate of increase that will not fuel new inflation.

Other administration officials also sought to reassure an uneasy nation about the state of the economy. "We are not in a recession now do we have full employment," Mr. Mayo said.

During a rare public excursion into economic matters, Attorney General John N. Mitchell told Mississippi businessmen that most of the recent stock market fluctuations "are based on fears rather than on facts."

Mr. Mitchell conceded to the Delta Council in Cleveland, Miss., that "investors large and small are suffering. And the administration is quite properly concerned about it." But he said business can count on "a new steadiness of progress."

As for the possibility of price and wage controls, Mr. Mitchell advised "forget about them."

Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans told a Washington audience of investment managers that "this nation is just as fundamentally healthy today as it has ever been. Almost every significant indicator tells us that our economy is powerful and it is stable," he said.

A Budget Bureau position paper indicated that planned outlays for the current fiscal year have increased some \$3 billion by \$8 billion in federal pay raises; \$1 billion from uncontrollable wage increases; \$600 million in farm supports and unemployment benefits; and \$600 million in congressional increases in education and veterans programs and debt in enacting postal rate increases. But all save \$300 million of that increase have been offset by lower than expected outlays for medicine, space, model cities and lending programs, the bureau said.

Of the \$1.8 billion increase in outlay estimates in the next fiscal year, nearly half would come from uncontrollable: \$1 billion for debt interest, \$500 million in unemployment benefits, \$300 million welfare programs, \$300 million military support, \$300 million miscellaneous. In addition, \$1.4 billion more attributable to federal pay increases and \$1.5 billion to a variety of programs including renewed federal school lunches, education, environment, housing aids, and welfare. These are partially offset by cuts in other areas.

Revenue estimates are raised on balance by \$2.2 billion. In addition to the new tax on gasoline lead additives, \$1.5 billion in new money would be raised from an acceleration in the collection of gift and estate taxes.

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills later told a reporter the committee would take up the leaded gasoline tax soon after July 1. Other legislation awaiting committee action would have to be disposed of first, he said.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., a member of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, said Mr. Nixon was "trying to have it both ways... if it does improve the environment, it won't raise the money. And if it raises the money, it won't stop the pollution in the environment."

### Pozzuoli Still Shaking

POZZUOLI, Italy, May 19 (AP).—Two more light earth shocks rumbled through this coastal town today, but only a few persons felt them. Twenty mild quakes have hit Pozzuoli in the past three days. The town was partially evacuated in March because of earth movements caused by underground volcanoes.

## WEATHER

	C	F
ALBANY	21	70
ALBUQUERQUE	21	70
ANCONA	16	61
ANTWERP	16	61
ATHENS	17	63
BAGDAD	25	77
BELGRADE	14	57
BELMONT	14	57
BIRMINGHAM	20	68
BUDAPEST	19	66
CHICAGO	20	68
CINCINNATI	24	75
COPENHAGEN	15	59
COSTA D'AZUR	21	70
DUBLIN	14	57
HAARLEM	14	57
FLORENCE	22	72
FRANKFURT	19	66
GENOVA	17	63
HAGUE	16	61
ISTANBUL	16	61
LA PALMA	16	61
LONDON	24	75
LONDON	20	68
MADRID	21	70
MILAN	22	72
MONTREAL	18	64
MOSCOW	18	64
MURKIN	17	63
NEW YORK	20	68
NICE	20	68
OSLO	18	64
PARIS	20	68
PRAGUE	18	64
ROME	21	70
SOFIA	22	72
STOCKHOLM	17	63
TEL AVIV	20	68
VENICE	20	68
VIENNA	18	64
WARSAW	18	64
WASHINGTON	20	68
ZURICH	18	64

U.S. Coast Guard reports no ships in the Gulf of Mexico.

Two wide aisles.

## Fire Breaks Out On Eiffel Tower

PARIS, May 19 (AP).—Fire broke out on the top landing of the 980-foot Eiffel Tower here today. Firemen were forced to climb the stairs up the tower to get at the blaze.

The fire occurred in electrical circuits and elevators had to be stopped.

No injuries were reported as dense black smoke poured from the top of the 82-year-old structure. The fire was brought under control within an hour.

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## Britain to Act On EEC June 30 Despite Election

LONDON, May 19 (AP).—The Foreign Office said today Britain will be ready to begin negotiations for membership of the European Common Market regardless of the general election scheduled for June 18.

A spokesman told reporters that Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart has decided to call off a visit to Ghana and Nigeria scheduled for June 6 to 13.

On the subject of coming negotiations for British membership in the EEC, the Foreign Office spokesman said, "Our understanding is that unless there are any last-minute hitches on that side, it is the intention of member governments of EEC to have a formal opening of negotiations with the candidate countries on June 30. As far as Her Majesty's government is concerned it will be ready to participate in such a meeting."

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## Nixon to Meet 15 Presidents

## Meeting of U.S. Negro Colleges Called on Special Problems

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, May 19 (WP).—Citing a mood of "frustration and despair" on black campuses, President Hugh M. Gloster of Morehouse College yesterday invited presidents and student leaders of the nation's 123 predominantly black colleges and junior colleges to meet here Sunday to discuss mounting problems.

Dr. Gloster said he hoped the session would lead to concrete recommendations to President Nixon on campus issues, the war in Southeast Asia and recent shooting deaths of blacks in Augusta, Ga., and Jackson, Miss.

"The thing that disturbs me is the wide gulf between the national administration on the one hand and all American colleges and universities on the other, in particular black colleges."

"I don't recall an instance in which either the President or the Vice-President has appeared as a speaker at a black college," Dr. Gloster declared.

The Morehouse president agreed that one of his reasons for calling the conference was to channel student unrest into non-violent outlets.

Meanwhile, the White House announced that President Nixon will meet with 15 black universities and colleges to discuss problems of such institutions and their students.

According to the frustrations of the black students is a widely held belief that the nation as a whole is showing less concern for the blacks shot to death at Jackson State College and six blacks shot in the back in Augusta, than it gave to four white students killed at Kent State University, in Ohio, May 4.

Like Dr. Gloster, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is attempting to channel black and student frustration into constructive channels.

March to Atlanta  
The SCLC-organized 120-mile march to the "home of assassinated" civil rights leader Martin Luther King in Atlanta began today in Perry, Ga.

About 300 persons leading a mule-drawn wagon and six black-dressed women, symbolizing the six Negroes killed last week, started on their march despite a request from Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox that the demonstration be canceled.

SCLC at the same time will launch a "light bullets with ballots" campaign to recruit student volunteers for critical congressional and senatorial campaigns this summer.

The organization's list of "ten most unwanted" officeholders will be announced then.

In New York, at a ministers' conference, SCLC president Ralph D. Abernathy urged that a group of black officeholders be set up to investigate the slayings in Augusta

and Jackson. "I do not have very much faith in [Attorney General John N. Mitchell's] visit" to Jackson, he said.

Meanwhile, Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R. Mass., said in a letter to Sen. John Stennis, D. Miss., that he will confer with students at Jackson State College today at the request of Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette, Miss.

Augusta remained quiet, and the last of the 1,500 remaining National Guardsmen dispatched to duty there were withdrawn yesterday. Their commander, Brig. Gen. Andrew W. McKenna, thanked citizens for their "complete cooperation." The people of Augusta, he said, had "shown us complete courtesy."

Cov. Maddox defended the dispatch of the guard, saying the rioters had saved "a multitude of lives" and tens of millions of dollars in property.

City police were involved in the shootings.

Other Protests  
Other universities held new protests against the deaths in the Deep South.

At the University of Toledo in Ohio, 40 black students barred classroom buildings for several hours.

In New York Teachers College at Columbia University was closed in mourning for the death of the blacks in the South.

At Florida Memorial College in Opa Locka, outside Miami, club-swinging sheriffs deputies forcibly evicted some 100 black students occupying the administration building.

The eviction touched off a 90-minute rock-throwing battle finally quelled by tear gas.

Several other campuses canceled classes or permitted time for students to mourn the slain students at Jackson State College.

Jackson, too, remained outwardly calm despite the demonstration around the governor's mansion yesterday.

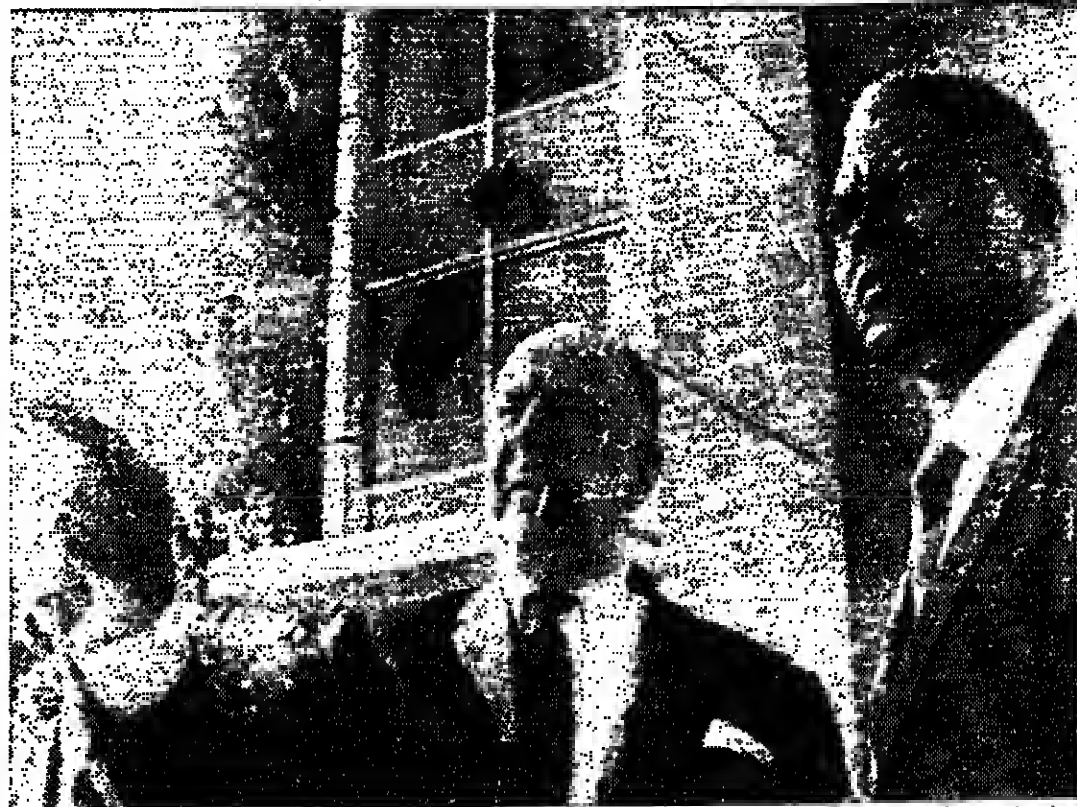
Yesterday, blacks in Jackson wore black arm bands in mourning as they passed through the downtown streets. In junior and senior high schools, large numbers of black youths either failed to come to school or walked out of classes.

Older Negroes already have announced plans for a boycott of white merchants in the Mississippi capital.

At Howard University in Washington, D.C., all normal course work was suspended for the rest of the spring term. Classes were focused instead on the problems of black people.

The move resulted in increased attendance and greater-than-usual student participation.

As every class began, the teachers turned control over to the students who elected a chairman and a secretary. Each group was to draw up proposed solutions by the end of the final examination period.



DEATH SCENE—Attorney General John N. Mitchell (left) and Jackson State College President John Peoples inspecting the area where two students were killed last week.

## Mitchell Visits Jackson State As FBI Investigates Slayings

By Jon Nordheimer

JACKSON, Miss., May 19 (NYT).—Attorney General John Mitchell conferred here yesterday with the president of Jackson State College, where two Negroes were killed and seven wounded last week in a clash with Mississippi police.

John A. Peoples, the college president, met with Mr. Mitchell for more than two hours as FBI agents continued an inquiry into the slayings.

Also present at the closed-door conference was Russell C. Davis, mayor of Jackson, and Leonard Garment, special assistant to President Nixon.

The attorney general, who said he had come to Jackson at the behest of the President, said later that the meeting had been useful.

"I'm sure [the discussion] will be very helpful," he said, "not only in connection with the circumstances here in Jackson but in connection with similar potential such problems in the country."

He declined to answer any questions following his statement. Justice Department aides would not say why state officials had not attended the conference.

Separate Probes  
Separate investigations into the shootings early last Friday morning are being conducted by the Mississippi Highway Patrol and the Jackson Police Department.

Both agencies had officers on the campus when a 30-second shot-gun barrage cut down students and a few bystanders outside a women's dormitory of the pre-

dominantly black state college. Police officials said sniper fire had preceded the police volley at close range, an allegation hotly disputed by blacks who were at the scene.

The highway patrol, which has been accused of doing all the shooting, has declined to comment on the incident. The patrol is all-white.

Cites Nixon's 'Concern'  
"I came here because of the concern of the President and myself," Mr. Mitchell said after meeting in a hotel room with the mayor and Mr. Peoples.

The college head said the attorney general had assured him that the Justice Department was "deeply concerned" about this "tragedy."

Earlier in the day about 500 black public-school students walked out of classes around the city to form a peaceful procession to the state capitol and silently demonstrated against the killings for about an hour.

State and city police were on hand but there were no incidents.

The extent of the economic boycott called by black leaders for this week in Jackson was not yet determined, but one element of the white business community appeared to be doing a brisk business with local blacks—the gun shops.

Over the weekend Negro leaders had called for the creation of a defense league to protect blacks in future confrontations with the police.

## Strikes Still Under Way at 265 Colleges

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP).—

Eighteen days after President Nixon sent American combat troops into Cambodia, student protest strikes were under way at a reported 265 colleges. However, the disorders and scattered violence which characterized the first two weeks of protest have subsided.

On many of the nation's other campuses, students were quietly organizing for political action aimed at forcing a rapid end to American military operations in Indochina.

The Student Strike Information Center at Brandeis University said that about 150 of the 265 institutions where strikes are being held were among the nation's 1,500 four-year colleges and universities. The others include junior colleges and specialized institutions of higher education.

About a dozen schools remained officially closed for the remainder of the school year.

'Music For Peace'  
About 5,000 students at the University of California at Los Angeles blended their cries of "Peace! Peace!" with the music of Handel's "Messiah" during an off-beat "music for peace" anti-war demonstration.

At the University of Connecticut, a student strike steering committee announced plans for a national coordinating center for political opposition to a House-passed bill dealing with defense facilities and the Industrial Security Act.

Students at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville wound up a two-day seminar seeking to mobilize support for congressional leaders and peace candidates who oppose the war. About 100 students from 15 Virginia schools attended.

In Washington, the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam said that anti-war demonstrations were planned for Memorial Day, May 30, in at least eight U.S. cities.

Pullout Opposed  
Also in the capital, about 100 young persons, organized as the Youth Committee for Peace with Freedom, began lobbying against amendments pending in the Senate that would put restraints on U.S. military operations in Indochina and force an American pullout.

Police carried and dragged 132 students from a campus building at Michigan State in East Lansing early today when the youths insisted on continuing an anti-war discussion past the building's closing time.

They were taken to jail in buses and most were charged with trespass. Some were booked for loitering.

Daley Is 'Shocked' By Jury's Report On Police Actions

CHICAGO, May 19 (UPI).—Mayor Richard J. Daley says he was "shocked at the revelations" of a federal grand jury report criticizing the police handling and investigation of a raid last Dec. 4 in which two Black Panther party leaders were killed.

Mr. Daley said yesterday that he was "disappointed" by some of the jury's findings but added, "Every one of their recommendations will be examined most carefully and given the most serious consideration."

The grand-jury report was sharply critical both of the raid, in which police killed Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, and of the police probe after the raid. The Chicago Police Department's internal investigation division, its crime laboratory and the Cook County coroner's office were particularly criticized.

Charges of attempted murder against the seven survivors of the raid were dropped for lack of evidence shortly before the grand-jury report was made public. The report also criticized the Black Panthers, who had stockpiled weapons in the apartment.

## Anti-War Bills In Eight State Legislatures

4 Killed, 3 Alive, Only 1 Adopted

By Joseph P. Fried

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—Bills have been introduced in at least eight state legislatures this year that are patterned after one passed by the Massachusetts legislature challenging the legality of the U.S. war effort in Southeast Asia.

But unlike the Massachusetts measure, whose success surprised even many of its proponents, similar bills elsewhere have largely gotten short shrift. In four of the legislatures they have already died in committee, and in the four others, their prospects range from extremely bleak to doubtful.

This has led some observers to regard the Massachusetts act as a fluke and not a harbinger of widespread state government action to challenge the war.

Some Heartened

But a number of antiwar activists find heartening in itself the fact that legislators in at least one-sixth of the states have not been afraid to introduce bills that, as recently as six months ago, would probably have been considered unthinkable in statehouse corridors and cloakrooms.

Campaigns for such bills have also been started among anti-war groups in several states where bills have not been introduced.

The four states in which hopes for action have died in legislative committees are New York, Ohio, Illinois and Rhode Island.

Other states where such measures have been introduced but not yet acted on by the legislatures are Michigan, Alaska and California.

Among states where anti-war groups and constitutional law experts are striving to have bills introduced are Connecticut, New Mexico and Kansas.

The Massachusetts measure, signed into law by Gov. Francis W. Sargent on April 2, was intended to force a court test of the constitutionality of the war in Vietnam, and would also apply to the U.S. military actions in Cambodia.

The measure provides that servicemen from Massachusetts, in the absence of a declaration of war by Congress, refuse to take part in "armed hostilities" outside the United States that are "not an emergency and not otherwise authorized in the powers granted to the President... as the commander in chief."

The bill also requires the Massachusetts attorney general to defend the rights of such servicemen in the U.S. Supreme Court, or in lower federal courts if necessary. The state attorney general, Robert E. Quinn, is expected to begin a class action late in May that would apply to all affected Massachusetts servicemen.

one of the nice little extras on Pan Am's 747 the plane with all the room in the world every day to and from Paris, London, Frankfurt, New York, Chicago

## Draft-Record Trial Issues Call to Agnew

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP).—A

lawyer defending four of 11 persons charged with burning draft records said yesterday he has obtained a subpoena for Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew to testify Thursday.

Frank W. Oliver, who is contending his clients are insane, said he wants Mr. Agnew to present to the court, "all documented reports and memoranda upon which he based a statement" referring to some dissidents as "criminally insane."

A court official said Mr. Agnew would probably claim executive immunity and refuse to testify, United Press International reported.

Mr. Oliver said Mr. Agnew made the statement in a nationally broadcast radio interview Sunday.

Mr. Oliver's defense for the four persons charged is that they are insane because they "have a delusion that our cherished institutions are being perverted."

The 11 are charged with raiding a Selective Service office on Chicago's South Side and burning draft records behind the building on May 25, 1969.

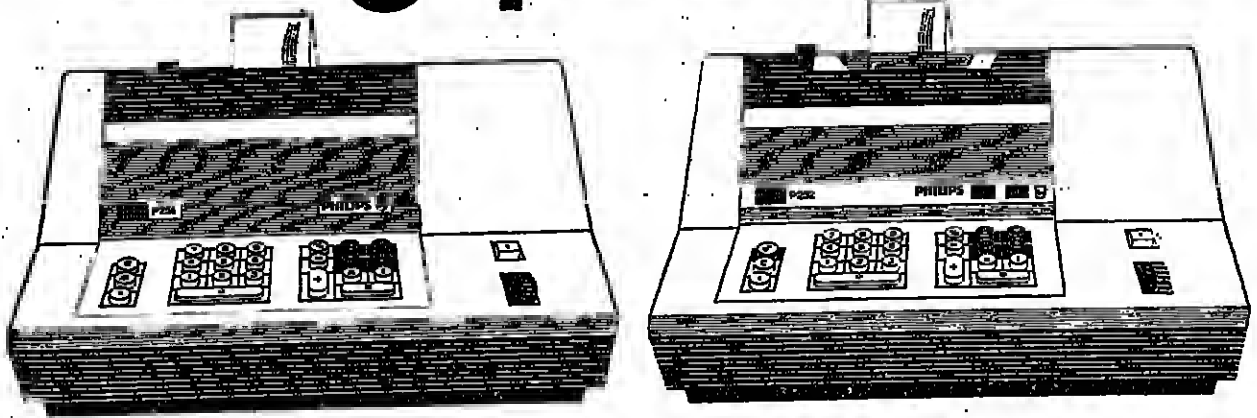
Hartke Asks End To Greek Arms Aid

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Sen. Vance Hartke, D. Ind., today introduced legislation to end all American military aid to the Greek military regime.

The United States halted the shipment of major weapons to Athens shortly after the colonels took power April 21, 1967. It has continued selling small arms and there have been repeated reports recently that the Nixon administration has decided to resume sales of major arms as a counter to the increased Soviet presence in the Mediterranean Sea.

Sen. Hartke said his proposed legislation "registers my dismay at the fact that the present administration is following the same set of policies established by the previous administration that must inevitably lead to disaster, not only for Greece, but for long-range American interests in that vital part of the world."

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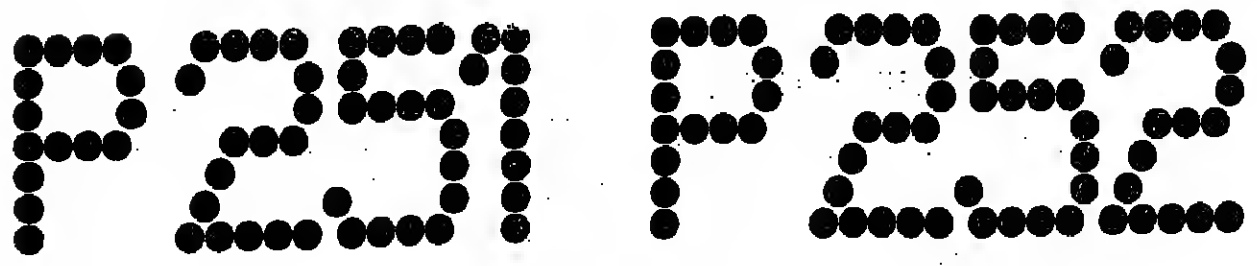
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## Israelis Beat Off Canal Raid By Egyptian Commando Force

TEL AVIV, May 19 (AP).—Israeli troops fought off an Egyptian attack force early today in a pre-dawn clash on the Israeli-held east bank of the Suez Canal, the military command announced.

The Israelis said six Egyptian bodies were found on the Israeli bank after the attack, and another was seen in the canal.

The incursion, along the southern sector of the waterway, was staged under cover of Egyptian fire from the western shore, a spokesman said.

The Egyptian commando force numbered about 15 men, the spokesman added.

The military command said that several other Egyptian troops also were hit in Israeli counter-fire across the canal.

Two Israeli soldiers were killed and a third wounded in exchanges of fire with the Egyptians at the canal, a military spokesman said.

In Cairo, a military spokesman

said that the Egyptian force that crossed to the Israeli-held side of the canal killed the crewmen of two Israeli tanks and two halftracks. Six Egyptians were wounded and one killed in the attack, the spokesman said.

He also said that 90 commandos crossed the canal.

The Egyptians said the Israeli Air Force and a second line of artillery batteries tried to "block" the retreat of the Egyptians who had already accomplished their mission.

3d Egyptian Raid

The Israeli casualties claimed by the Egyptians occurred when the raiding force set the four Israeli military vehicles ablaze, the Cairo spokesman said. The raid was the third by the Egyptians in the last ten days and was the largest, he added.

The Israeli military command said later that its planes again attacked Egyptian military targets, this time along the central and southern sectors of the canal.

All Israeli aircraft returned safely from the strike, which lasted almost two hours, a spokesman said.

An Israeli spokesman denied an Egyptian claim that Israeli planes bombed civilian targets after being repelled from military positions by anti-aircraft fire. Only military objectives were hit, he said.

An intensive exchange of artillery fire was also reported between Israeli and Jordanian gunners. No casualties were reported by either side.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, where Israeli forces are maintaining tight security in the wake of a recent series of suspected guerrilla assassinations of local Arabs, an Israeli patrol shot and killed a curfew-breaker in the Khan Yunis area at 4:30 p.m., a military spokesman said.

The man tried to escape when challenged to halt and identify himself, he said.

Guerrilla assassins killed two Khan Yunis Arabs Sunday night, according to Israeli communiques, the seventh and eighth deaths this month.

The state radio said that the five men were a student, a farmer, a journalist and two policemen.

The spokesman, who was not identified, said that he was well treated while in Israel. He said that he worked for el-Hawadeh.

## Israel Returns 5 Of 15 Captured In Lebanon Raid

TEL AVIV, May 19 (AP).—Israel returned Sunday five of the 15 Lebanese captives taken during last week's armored strike through southeastern Lebanon.

The Israelis said that the five were released after their interrogations were completed.

Their return was arranged through the International Red Cross.

The state radio said that the five men were a student, a farmer, a journalist and two policemen.

The spokesman, who was not identified, said that he was well treated while in Israel. He said that he worked for el-Hawadeh.

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## Specifics Said Discussed at SALT Session

U.S.-Soviet Teams  
To Meet Again Friday

VIENNA, May 19 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators have begun discussion of specifics in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), conference sources said today.

The two sides met for 75 minutes at the Soviet Embassy today for talks marked with what sources called the same businesslike and serious attitude that has prevailed so far.

The U.S. delegation stayed behind after the meeting for a rare luncheon at the Soviet Embassy. Conference sources said the talks are going as well as had been expected.

The sources said the two sides had got down to "specifics" but stressed that no concrete proposals had been put on the table by either side. They could not elaborate on the topics discussed because of the absolute secrecy surrounding the talks.

The only official announcement said the two sides would meet again Friday at the U.S. Embassy. But sources expressed pleasure at the way the talks have concentrated on the substance of the negotiations—ways and means of reducing nuclear arsenals—and not strayed into propaganda.

One source close to the conference said the two sides had raised in passing the subject of verification and ways of insuring that any agreement is observed—but had avoided any confrontation on the issue.

Some Papers Published

Almost all the nation's 70-odd newspapers were shut down by a seven-day printer's strike, but in Rome the right-wing Secolo D'Italia, the Vatican daily L'Osservatore Romano and the conservative afternoon paper Memento Sera were published.

The Memento Sera was virtually under siege tonight by angry unionists.

The printers are striking for more vacations, higher pay and in protest against a decision by some papers to publish only six days a week instead of seven.

In Rome 8,000 state employees demonstrated in a central square, but there were no incidents. They seek higher pay and career opportunities.

All elementary schools closed at the start of a two-day teachers strike and rail employees in various areas were to strike tomorrow and Thursday.

A general strike was in operation around the key northern port of Trieste as part of a union bid to press the government for tax, housing, medical and other social reforms.

A communiqué said about 50 Hondurans attacked the settlement of Los Encuentros, in Chalatenango Department, but were thrown back by a Salvadoran patrol. The Salvadorans killed four men from the neighboring country, the announcement said.

The second reported attack was at Old San Fernando, also in Chalatenango, where the government claims seven Hondurans were killed.

No Salvadoran losses were reported.

Long-simmering differences between the two Central American lands erupted in open warfare for a few days last summer.

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GENUINE BEER HUG—Doing what just about everyone would like to do when the temperature is high in New York, Snowball, the polar bear, lolls about in her Central Park Zoo pool with a beer keg in her paws. But the difference between the animal and people is that Snowball doesn't realize that the keg is empty.

## Italy in Grip Of Growing Labor Unrest

ROME, May 19 (AP).—Twenty-five people were injured today as violence flared and Italy plunged deeper into labor unrest, with government ministries, post offices, elementary schools and most newspapers shut by strikes.

New walkouts that will close gas stations, interrupt trains and halt fire services were planned as Premier Mariano Rumor sought to stop disruption in a meeting tonight with union leaders.

In Taranto, 25 workers ended up in hospital after a running battle in front of the town's navy yard which was strikebound as part of a two-day nationwide walkout by more than a million state employees.

Police said 2,000 employees who wanted to work charged through a line of pickets. Most of the injured were trying to get into the plant. Four were in serious condition.

Some Papers Published

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In Rome 8,000 state employees demonstrated in a central square, but there were no incidents. They seek higher pay and career opportunities.

All elementary schools closed at the start of a two-day teachers strike and rail employees in various areas were to strike tomorrow and Thursday.

A general strike was in operation around the key northern port of Trieste as part of a union bid to press the government for tax, housing, medical and other social reforms.

A communiqué said about 50 Hondurans attacked the settlement of Los Encuentros, in Chalatenango Department, but were thrown back by a Salvadoran patrol. The Salvadorans killed four men from the neighboring country, the announcement said.

The second reported attack was at Old San Fernando, also in Chalatenango, where the government claims seven Hondurans were killed.

No Salvadoran losses were reported.

Long-simmering differences between the two Central American lands erupted in open warfare for a few days last summer.

They have feuded off and on since then.

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## What Shooting? Ask Mafia Suspects, 'We Were Out Picking Mushrooms'

LOCRI, Italy, May 19 (UPI).—A man described as one of the top Mafia leaders in southern Italy admitted in court yesterday that he was in a glade where outlaws and police fought a gun battle on Oct. 26.

"But I know nothing about the shooting," said Giuseppe Zappia, 57. "I was picking mushrooms."

Zappia testified on the opening day of a trial against 74 accused Mafia members. Most of them took the same defense line in pretrial testimony.

Two hundred policemen guarded the courtroom of this small town for the trial against what the prosecution called the biggest Mafia gang discovered outside Sicily in postwar years.

Zappia and 61 other defendants were led into the courtroom in handcuffs. Seven others are awaiting trial and five are being tried in absentia.

The 74 men were charged after police raided a gangland convention in a clearing high up in the Aspromonte range. Twelve persons, including ten policemen, were wounded in a prolonged exchange of fire.

Police arrested 19 men in the clearing. The others were charged on the basis of evidence collected later.

Charges against the 74 men included criminal conspiracy, wounding and attempting to wound policemen, aiding and abetting criminals and falsely reporting car thefts.

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Reported Kept Alive in Machine

## Alleged Sale of Fetuses Stirs Up Storm in Britain

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, May 19 (UPI).—A furious controversy has broken out here over one of the most emotion-laden issues it is possible to imagine: the alleged sale of live fetuses, acquired through abortions, for medical research purposes.







## Blucher or Night

It might seem a bit of bravado on Prime Minister Wilson's part to call a general election on the 15th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. But probably the Labor party is more concerned with polls than with omens—and, besides, Mr. Wilson probably sees himself as the Iron Duke rather than the Little Corporal.

The polls have been promising for Labor. The government has one feat of great psychological, and considerable practical, importance to its credit: the elimination of the trade deficit and the salvation, for the time being, of the pound. More, it is holding the canvas during one of those heady moments in the continuing battle against inflation, in which wages have risen for a number of workers, and prices have not yet caught up. No specially British problems loom large on the international horizon (except that of the Common Market) and such minor irritations as the skinheads and the changeover to decimal currency would probably not influence many voters.

Moreover, the accumulated dissents within the Labor party after a long period of power can be equated to the divisions resulting from the equally prolonged frustrations of the Conservatives. There is little chance of a battle of charismatic personalities, or of

tongues of fire descending on any of the electioneering platforms. On the whole, the practical omens seem propitious for the government.

To be sure, events move with great speed these days, and public opinion, under the stimulus of the tally, responds with matching celerity. And, hovering over the battle-ground, like Blucher or night, is the issue of the Common Market. The long delays in reaching even tentative agreement on this subject may keep it from affecting the outcome of the election. But, like the other elements in Britain's complex economic equation, the Common Market will be a shadow on the horizon, a distant rumble of gunfire, that could, in one way or another, decide the combat.

After all, Waterloo was, in the victor's words, a close-run thing, in which a number of unpredictable factors played crucial roles, including the weather. The prognosticators may try to take everything into account, the generals may plan their tactics, but it would be a bold man who would say with certainty which party in England will be dying instead of surrendering (to use the more grandiloquent version of Cambronne's cry from the last square of the Guard) in the long dusk of June 18, 1970.

## The Dominican 'Continuismo'

President Joaquin Balaguer's election victory can scarcely be considered an overwhelming mandate either for him or for the United States policies which helped to put him in office and to sustain him there after the American intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Although the Reformist party leader was able to muster a bare majority of the votes cast, at least partially through repression and the manipulation of government jobs and funds, he polled fewer votes and a smaller percentage of the ballots than he did in 1966. Substantial numbers of Dominicans cast their votes for the weak and divided opposition or abstained altogether in response to the election boycott backed by former President Juan Bosch and his Dominican Revolutionary party.

The election returns reflect persisting divisions and political immaturity in the tiny Caribbean republic that is still suffering from the effects of three decades of dictatorship. President Balaguer continues to draw support from the military, business and landed interests which have profited from a period of relative stability and from cautious economic and social reforms, backed by lavish United States economic assistance.

The opposition is fed, in turn, by persisting poverty among the majority of the people, by glaring inequities in land holdings and by an unemployment rate that is, at 25 percent of the working force, the highest in the hemisphere. For ordinary Dominican citizens, modest economic advances of the past four years have been erased by a rate of population growth that is among the highest in the world.

President Balaguer's "continuismo"—that is, his determination to remain in office, which reminds many Dominicans ominously of his late mentor, Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo—may be the best the Dominican Republic can hope for at this stage in its political and economic development. Certainly it is preferable to the strongman rule threatened by Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin, who ran a poor third in the balloting, or to the undefined "dictatorship with popular support" proposed by Mr. Bosch.

But the Dominican Republic may yet revert to one of these unhappy extremes of right or left unless President Balaguer's Reformist party lives up to its name more fully in its second term than it has during his first four years in office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### 'Into War by Accident'

Attempts to settle, or even to limit, these conflicts (Indochina and the Middle East) by international negotiation and the use of peace-keeping machinery, whether inside or outside the United Nations, have now almost completely broken down.

This situation is even more dangerous in the Middle East than in Indochina, because the trend in the Middle East is towards steadily increasing outside intervention, while in Indochina there is little doubt—despite his Cambodian foray—that Mr. Nixon is trying to disengage.

On the other hand, if tackled in time, the problems of peace-keeping in the Middle East are on a much more manageable scale, especially as they can be tackled if necessary without China's cooperation.

The urgency of reaching settlements comes from the risk of the confusion, sometimes deliberate, of complex local issues with great power or cold war conflicts. Anything which makes for the military involvement of the super-powers on opposing sides—and there are always dangers of miscalculation and accident in these situations—is a deadly peril to us all.

—From the Observer (London).

### Referendum on War

A major confrontation between President and Congress over foreign policy looks nearer than ever now. The United States Senate will vote this week on a proposal to cut off all funds for American troops in Cambodia after June 30. The chances are that the proposal will be passed... As with his two abortive attempts to push unpopular candidates for the Supreme Court through

the Senate, Mr. Nixon now finds himself up against a determined coalition of liberal Republicans and Democrats.

Earlier this year it looked as though Mr. Nixon was hoping the congressional elections in the autumn might rid him of many of these opponents. The silent majority, he hoped, would turn against them, but the Cambodian adventure has probably backfired on that score too. It showed how badly Mr. Nixon had misjudged the country's mood. The congressional elections are likely to be turned into a referendum on the war.

—From the Guardian (London).

### British Election

So [Prime Minister Harold] Wilson has yielded to the powerful human instinct to prefer a bird in the hand to two in the bush. But how meaty is the bird, and how strong his grasp upon it? In one respect, it is true, the government has ensured that its chances of victory will be artificially increased. Its fraudulent refusal to redraw out-of-date electoral boundaries could well tip the balance in a close contest. On the other hand, it is running several calculated risks: those inherent in the South African cricket tour (if it takes place, the first test is on polling day), those produced by a rusty party organization not yet recovered from years of disillusionment with this leadership, and those springing from the still highly unpredictable behavior of the newly enfranchised young. Yet Mr. Wilson has involved most Labor opinion in the responsibility for choosing June. Had he waited until October and miscalculated, he would have had short shrift from his supporters.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

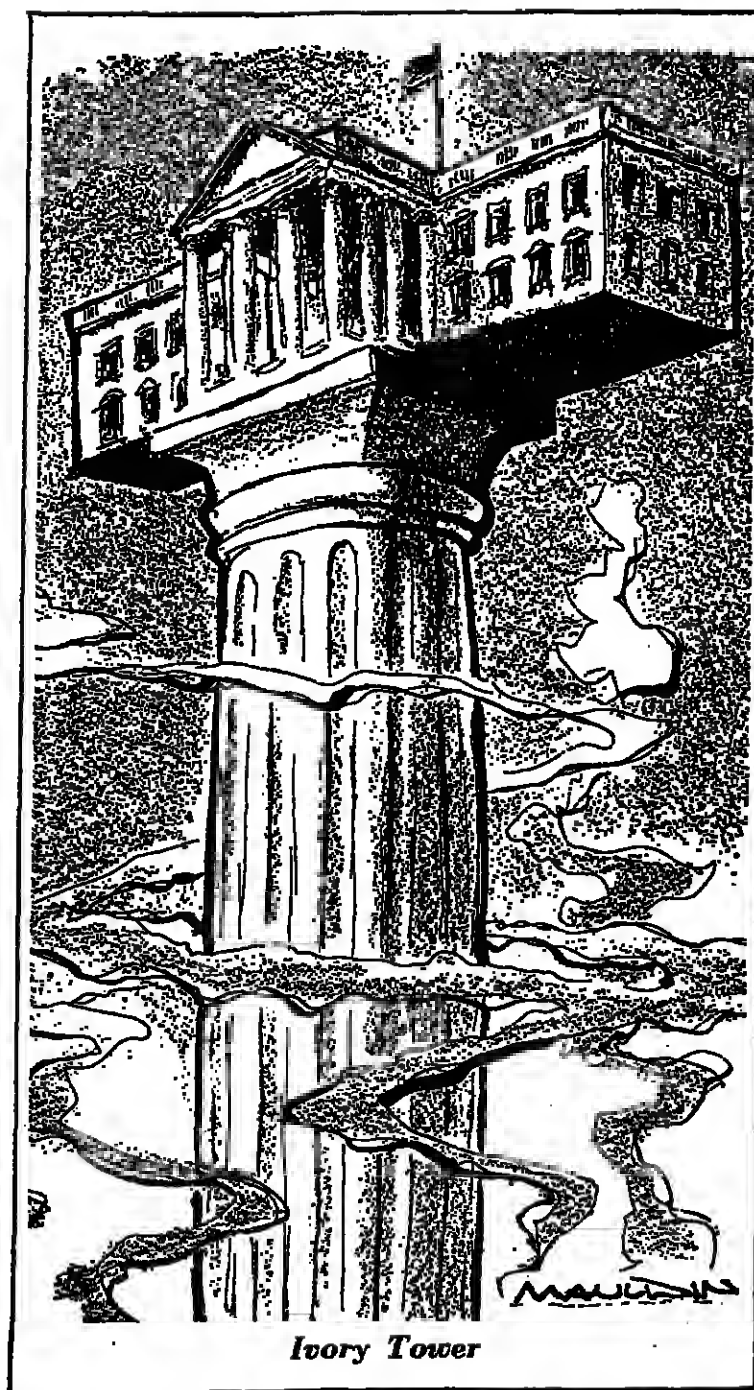
May 25, 1895

PARIS—One of the signs of the times in America is the increase of wages in many of the largest industries of the country. This is a fact which shows conclusively that the hard times are over, and that the country is again on the high road to prosperity. Stocks are booming as they have not done for ten years; but, it must be remembered, the Wall Street prices are not always a criterion of the actual conditions of the country. Other factors can, and do, play a role.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 20, 1890

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has sent a telegram of congratulation to Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army, on her war record, which, he says, "ought permanently to endear her to all lovers of the country and of disinterested action." Mr. Wilson expresses the hope that her appeal for funds will be successful. Later Mr. Wilson signed the bill that will increase the pay of the men in the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marines.



## A Mediterranean Pact?

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—Spanish foreign policy, in tandem with Paris, is exploring the possibilities of a formal west Mediterranean grouping among nations on both the northern and southern shores. The United States has been kept informed but apparently has not been officially consulted.

During Gen. de Gaulle's first term as French president, he originally initiated a similar, although tentative idea. De Gaulle thought some kind of Mediterranean alliance could be indirectly linked to NATO while also including non-NATO Spain. However, as the general's attitude toward NATO cooled and his policy toward both the Soviet Union and the Arab countries warmed, De Gaulle dropped this idea.

Nevertheless, it was never wholly abandoned as a possible concept and today it is actively and enthusiastically sponsored by the Madrid Foreign Ministry, which is taking the lead in its revival. The Spanish approach is that military alliance should be eschewed in favor of political consultation that would bring together in some kind of formal organization Spain, France, Italy, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya.

### France-Libya Deal

Libya is the key from the Spanish viewpoint as well as that of France. The French created a tenuous late last year when, after a military junta seized control of Libya, Paris negotiated a bilateral agreement with the new regime. It promised to sell the latter more than 100 Mirage jets as well as other military equipment and arranged for the dispatch of French technical, economic and instructional missions.

The French theory was and remains that if no Western power moved in to fill the power vacuum on Egypt's western border, Russia and a Russian influenced Egyptian government would immediately gain control. Spain heartily endorses this theory although its approach to the problem is different: less military, and multilateral rather than bilateral.

The Spanish believe the greatest threat to Western Europe comes not from the northeast—meaning the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia—but from the southeast—meaning the Mediterranean. In this sense the Spanish argue that NATO places too much emphasis on bolstering its central sector and not enough on the south. This is one reason Spain now claims it has no further interest in joining the alliance—a prospect that isn't current anyway because of anti-France feeling among some allied governments.

### Principal Worry

Madrid sees Soviet military influence advancing in the Mediterranean through its large fleet plus air units in Egypt and fears a concurrent and even more extended political advance. Madrid's principal worry focuses on Libya with its oil wealth, its lack of population and the absence of political life. Spain has taken special pains to establish close relations with the new Libyan government.

It not only endorses France's bilateral approach through the 1968 armaments deal but wishes to reinforce this by the proposed seven nation west Mediterranean grouping it sponsors. Madrid contends that unless Algeria and Libya join such a grouping, however, it would have no logical raison d'être.

At present Spanish diplomacy is pushing the idea particularly in Rabat and Paris. There is regret

that Italy has so weak a government these days and cannot play an active role and that, also, Tunisia seems so preoccupied with the illness of its leader, Habib Bourguiba, that it has shown disappointing lack of interest.

### Barrier to Attack

Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Lopez Bravo intends to push the concept and hope for the best. Like the French, Spanish military planners have always feared a wide outflanking sweep by Soviet power westward across the Mediterranean and North Africa. They are concerned with building a barrier against this as far to the east as possible.

With this in mind, the Foreign Ministry has no intention of

upsetting the existing fragile power balance in the Middle East. Spain has never recognized Israel but now claims it is trying to bring to "a just and equitable" settlement with Israel representatives, reassuring them that Madrid is neither "anti-Zionist" nor "anti-Israel."

The argument is that what matters first to Spain and is of paramount importance to Western Europe is erection of a barrier against further extension of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean. Thus, at a moment when Madrid is in fact engaged in enlarging direct contacts with the Soviet Union and its satellites, it is simultaneously building a diplomatic dam against their westward push.

## What the Democrats Can Do

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Politics has turned the hopes of millions back to Congress. There is a healthy reflex, for it focuses energy, effort and money on this year's congressional campaigns.

### Divided Congress

But there is no guarantee, unfortunately, that the current Congress will prove any more trustworthy than the President in carrying out the national will to wind up this ridiculous, tragic and wasteful war.

While the Senate seems disposed to assert its authority through some form of resolution, limiting the duration of our military commitment in Indochina, the House last week voted decisively against such action. If there is anything we don't need to add to people's frustration and widespread disillusionment with "the system" it is a deadlock between the House and the Senate on this issue.

Avoiding the congressional impasse that is now clearly in prospect is primarily the responsibility of the Democratic party, which controls the legislative branch of government. What is needed is some form of party mandate powerful enough that it will be recognized as legitimate by Democratic office-holders on both sides of the Capitol.

If the Democrats had a mid-term party convention as Sen. Edmund Muskie and others have suggested, this would be the obvious mechanism for developing a party consensus. Unfortunately, no such convention has been authorized.

But this is a crisis and the pub-

lic has a right to expect extraordinary measures. There is nothing in the world to prevent Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, from calling a conference of his party's leaders over the Memorial Day (May 30) weekend to deal with the Indochina issue.

Lawmakers jealous of their prerogative might not be happy at his calling such a meeting, but it is doubtful that many of them would flout public opinion by refusing to participate in the deliberations.

To make the conference as representative as possible, invitations probably should go not just to the sitting senators and representatives but to those who have been nominated for Congress in the party primaries this spring—governors and lieutenant governors, mayors of major cities, Democratic leaders of the state legislatures and party chairmen and national committee members from each state.

### Televised Debate

The Democratic Policy Council, which has called for the withdrawal of all American troops in 18 months, could submit the draft resolution for debate and amendment. Discussion among the Democrats, if it approached the quality of the Vietnam debate at

their 1968 convention, would provide a means for educating a national audience on the available alternatives.

While this improved forum would not offer a direct expression of grass-roots opinion, local group would undoubtedly see that representatives from their states were aware of their views, and a significant response from the television audience could be expected. The conference call could also serve to put the Democratic members of Congress on record on the issue and would let the vote react to their stands now—next November.

Finally—and most importantly—the decision of such a meeting should carry sufficient weight to constitute a mandate to the Democratic Congress for a consensus program on ending the war. For Mr. Nixon in his new mood of receptivity might choose to heed its action.

Conventional wisdom would dictate that the Democrats avoid such a meeting, with its inevitable intraparty conflict, and let President bear the brunt of public disaffection with the war. By this is no time for conventional politics. Someone must act to break the impasse, and the Democrats have a historic opportunity to halt the erosion of public confidence in our institutions.

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Austria (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Lithuania (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50
Belgium (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Malta (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50
Canada (air)	\$ 25.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 75.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50
Ceylon (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Netherlands (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00
Denmark (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Norway (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00
France (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Peru (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50
Germany (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50
Greece (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Spain (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50
India (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Sweden (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00
Iran (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00
Ireland (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Taiwan (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50
Italy (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50
Japan (air)	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50
Libya (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50	Other Europe (air)	\$ 22.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 67.50



# Pictorial Fantasy, Tony Bennett

## 'L'Amour Masqué' Operetta Revived

## Theater in Paris

## *After All These Years Milo Knows the Quacks*

## Useful Addresses in Europe

and reappearance on the other side of the stage, Roger's head on a tray held by Kate and pitcher that holds enough water to fill an ocean.

"When you walk on stage," says Roger, "you must believe that everything you're doing is really true; then the audience will believe it too."

Very pleased with Paris and their international fame, they are also very philosophic about it, knowing the ups and downs of show business. However, they both insist that Eddie Cochran, their friend and manager, has to be the greatest magician in the world.

Why?  
"Because he keeps us working."

**Moscow Demands  
For Soviet Music**

LONDON, May 19 (N.Y.T.)—The Soviet Ministry of Culture has demanded higher fees for Soviet artists in Britain, threatening the appearances next season of Russian soloists and conductors.

London's symphony orchestras are protesting the fee in-

**Don't Miss!**

Important Job Opportunities in Europe's Technical Industries.

**Thursday, May 28**

The International Herald Tribune will publish an Important Recruitment Section

**Engineering  
and Technical**

## Underground America Goes To Exeter

The fee for David Oistrakh in Britain was understood to have been \$3,400. Mr. Hochhauser would not discuss individual increases, but it was believed that the Soviet Ministry of Culture was now asking for a minimum fee for Oistrakh of more than \$4,000.

**Don't Miss!**  
Important Job Opportunities in Europe's Technical Industries.  
**Thursday, May 28**  
The International Herald Tribune will publish an Important Recruitment Section  
**Engineering and Technical Opportunities.**

## 4 separate

living

rooms.

## Moscow Demands More Money For Soviet Musicians in Britain

## and Technical Opportunities.

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one of the nice little extras on  
**Pan Am's 747**  
the plane with all the room in the world  
every day to and from Paris,  
London, Frankfurt, New York, Chicago



## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 19—Cash			
prices in primary markets, as reported today in New York area:			
Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago	
<b>FOODS</b>			
Wheat 2, fed bush	1.90 1/2	1.77 1/2	
Wheat 3, hard c.h. bush	1.88	1.84	
Corn 2 yellow bu	1.57 1/2	1.53	
Corn 2 white bu	1.54	1.52 1/2	
Oats 2 Western c.h. bu	1.08 1/2	1.07 1/2	
Cocoa Acacia, lb	2.20 1/2	2.14 1/2	
Coffee 4 Santos lb	37 1/2	37 1/2	
<b>TEXTILES</b>			
Printed 60-60 35% vd	35 1/2	35 1/2	
<b>MINERALS</b>			
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	90.00	90.00	
Iron 2, pig steel ton	42.43	42.43	
Lead spot lb	1.44 1/2	1.44 1/2	
Copper elec lb	60.50 1/2	60.50 1/2	
Alum. 10% (Strait.) lb	1.81 1/2	1.81 1/2	
Alum. 10% (S. E.) lb	1.84 1/2	1.84 1/2	
Silver 10% lb	1.00	1.00 1/2	
<b>COMMODITY INDEXES</b>			
Meats index (100)	412.5	396.0	
Grains index (100)	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1971	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1972	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1973	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1974	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1975	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1976	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1977	100.0	100.0	
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Dec 2006	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2007	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2008	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2009	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2010	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2011	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2012	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2013	100.0	100.0	
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Dec 2037	100.0	100.0	
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Dec 2039	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2040	100.0	100.0	
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Dec 2050	100.0	100.0	
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Dec 2067	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2068	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2069	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2070	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2071	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2072	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2073	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2074	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2075	100.0	100.0	
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Dec 2091	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2092	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2093	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2094	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2095	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2096	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2097	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2098	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2099	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2100	100.0	100.0	

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

NEW YORK, May 19—Cash			
prices in primary markets, as reported today in New York area:			
Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago	
<b>FOODS</b>			
Wheat 2, fed bush	1.90 1/2	1.77 1/2	
Wheat 3, hard c.h. bush	1.88	1.84	
Corn 2 yellow bu	1.57 1/2	1.53	
Corn 2 white bu	1.54	1.52 1/2	
Oats 2 Western c.h. bu	1.08 1/2	1.07 1/2	
Cocoa Acacia, lb	2.20 1/2	2.14 1/2	
Coffee 4 Santos lb	37 1/2	37 1/2	
<b>TEXTILES</b>			
Printed 60-60 35% vd	35 1/2	35 1/2	
<b>MINERALS</b>			
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	90.00	90.00	
Iron 2, pig steel ton	42.43	42.43	
Lead spot lb	1.44 1/2	1.44 1/2	
Copper elec lb	60.50 1/2	60.50 1/2	
Alum. 10% (Strait.) lb	1.81 1/2	1.81 1/2	
Alum. 10% (S. E.) lb	1.84 1/2	1.84 1/2	
Silver 10% lb	1.00	1.00 1/2	
<b>COMMODITY INDEXES</b>			
Meats index (100)	412.5	396.0	
Grains index (100)	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1971	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1972	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1973	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1974	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1975	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1976	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1977	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1978	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1979	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1980	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1981	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1982	100.0	100.0	
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Dec 1994	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1995	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1996	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1997	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1998	100.0	100.0	
Dec 1999	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2000	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2001	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2002	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2003	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2004	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2005	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2006	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2007	100.0	100.0	
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Dec 2076	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2077	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2078	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2079	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2080	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2081	100.0	100.0	
Dec 2082	100.0	100.0	



## At NICB-Sponsored Parley

## U.S. Expert Urges Capital Flow Regulation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 19 (NYT).—International rules governing capital flows and a new way of managing the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit were proposed today by one of the leading American monetary authorities.

Robert V. Roosa, regarded as one of the great innovators when he was under secretary of the treasury for monetary affairs in the Kennedy administration, launched his ideas before a high-powered group of business and financial men at a gathering sponsored by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The assemblage, drawn from the United States, Western Europe and Japan, also heard:

- A recommendation from Pierre Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, that the United States adopt an "income policy" (wage and price guidelines) as an additional weapon to control inflation.
- A forecast from Albert T. Sommers, vice-president and resi-

dent economist for the conference board, that the American recession will continue through 1970 and probably into 1971, but that both prices and interest rates should start falling by the end of 1970.

● Assessments from two top European central bankers—Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, and Othmar Eyminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank of West Germany—that the dollar's role as the key currency in the monetary system is diminishing.

● A forecast by the head of one of the largest mutual fund organizations in the United States—D. George Sullivan, president of the Fidelity Group—that the break in Wall Street is "90 percent completed."

● A report from Emil J. Patberg Jr., chairman of First Boston Corporation, one of New York's biggest bond dealers, that the administration's anti-inflation policies are succeeding and that the end of this year "will witness materially lower interest rates on bonds."

Lifting of Interest Ceilings Urged  
By Nixon Panel

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 19 (UPI).—A Nixon administration subcommittee headed by Economic Council member Herbert Stein has recommended the removal of ceilings "across the board" for interest rates on all types of bank and savings deposits as soon as economic conditions allow, it was learned here.

Mr. K. A. Randall, vice-chairman of the board of United Virginia Bank-shares Inc., revealed that the Stein group had made its report in December. Mr. Randall, who was a member of the subcommittee then as chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., said the cabinet committee adopted the report.

Mr. Randall's remarks were made during a discussion at the American Bankers' Association meeting here on Regulation Q—which limits the interest rates that banks can pay on large certificates of deposits.

## Mobil to Spend More

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuters).—Mobil Oil Corp. capital spending program for 1970 will hit a record level, president William P. Tavolares said here today. He told the annual meeting of the company, which spent \$683.47 million in 1969, that five more 200,000-ton supertankers would join the Mobil fleet to double its present number by 1971.

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International Herald Tribune, Paris

sticks. (This one measures the outflow of dollars into official institutions such as foreign central banks. The other is a broader measure.)

Mr. Roosa said the American recession should reduce imports, thus helping American earnings on trade. Furthermore, foreign funds now being seared out of Wall Street because of the stock market price collapse should start flowing back towards the end of the year.

The Commerce Department recently reported a drop of \$653 million in French purchases of American securities in the first quarter of 1970.

But the former Treasury official stressed at length the utility of trying to solve the American balance-of-payments problem by relying solely on building up the trading accounts.

Culpit Named

The culprit, he said, was government spending abroad, which ran at \$5.5 billion in the first half of the last decade and at \$7 billion a year in the last half.

With the U.S. government spending beyond its commercial income, the financing must come from government or private borrowing abroad.

In effect, he was saying that the U.S. government and its agencies should compete for funds, as do many international corporations and some foreign government authorities, in the dollar bond market in Europe.

Prevailing Eurobond rates are running as high as 9 1/4 percent on some issues.

## Role of New Comecon Bank Worries Hungary, Romania

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, May 19 (UPI).—The new international bank which is to be chartered by seven Communist countries in July is expected to be mainly used for increasing "investments" in the Soviet Union by its allies, particularly in exploration of the Siberian oil and natural gas fields.

This is the conclusion of East European observers following last week's meeting of Comecon, the Communist economic and trade bloc, in Warsaw.

The meeting was a severe disappointment for countries such as Hungary, which seek to put the area on a solid monetary footing, and a sign that the Soviet Union intends to pursue plans to "integrate" East European economies.

The Russians are thought to have received solid support from the Poles, who at one time had been close to the Hungarians on wanting major reforms, but none from the Rumanians, who actually refused to participate at this stage in the setting up of "the bank."

Under the plans mapped out by Comecon, the bank will be used mainly to fund joint explorations in the raw material and energy fields. But this has been taken to mean East European help for Soviet projects. For some time the Rumanians have been urging their allies to invest directly in such Soviet projects, rather than limit their payments to barter for Soviet goods.

Four days after the Warsaw meeting, Yugoslav correspondents in Poland have pointed out that "it is still unknown how the bank's capital will be formed."

Most of the other results of the meeting are equally nebulous. Leading officials, such as Hungarian Prime Minister Jeno Rak, have stressed that the meeting was only one step in a "long, difficult and persistent work."

For some time the Hungarians have been pressing for a plan that would put their economy and that of their trading partners on a

## Iraq Ratifies Loan Pact With Hungary

BAHDAH, May 19 (Reuters).—Iraq has ratified an agreement for economic cooperation with Hungary under which Iraq gets a loan of \$30 million, it was announced here today.

The agreement, which was signed in April, calls for 70 percent of the loan to be repaid in crude oil and the rest in other Iraqi products.

Hungarian organizations will help to carry out a number of development plans in Iraq, including housing and communications projects.

Argentina Buys Ships

LONDON, May 19 (Reuters).—Vickers Ltd. said here that its shipbuilding group has received an order from the Argentine government for two destroyers worth over \$72 million.

## Japanese Outline Payment, Reserve Plans to Bankers

By Hobart Rowen

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 19 (UPI).—A high Japanese government official told an international banking audience here today that his country intends to maintain a balance-of-payments surplus about equal to 1 percent of the nation's gross national product.

Mr. Yusuke Kashiwagi, Vice-Minister of Finance for International Affairs, said that some of the large Japanese surplus would be offset by "substantial capital outflows," and part would be put into reserves.

His comments were made during a panel discussion at the Ameri-

## 'Forget' Controls, Mitchell Advises

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—President Nixon has no intention of resorting to price and wage controls in his anti-inflation strategy, he let it be known today through his closest cabinet adviser.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said in a speech drafted at the White House that controls bring "rationing, black marketing and government domination."

"Wage and price controls... are not now and never have been a part of our economic strategy," Mr. Mitchell said. "Forget about them."

## Chilean Nationalization Cited As Anaconda Profits Decline

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—The full impact of the nationalization of Chilean copper properties cut the earnings of Anaconda Co. to \$18.3 million, or 83 cents a share, in the first quarter, from the \$39.8 million, or \$1.18 a share, in the 1969 quarter.

C. Jay Parkinson, chairman and chief executive officer of Anaconda, also announced yesterday that revenues in the latest quarter had been \$341.3 million, down from \$397.6 million in the year-earlier period.

Mr. Parkinson said there had been no major effect on profit in

the first quarter of 1969, even though the Chilean government's participation in copper-mining income had already been increased.

However, Chile's participation did begin to take significant effect last June, and the full impact was felt late last year.

Anaconda continues to receive 49 percent of the earnings of the nationalized operations, after deduction of a Chilean dividend tax.

However, the company's total earnings from the Chilean properties in the first quarter of this year were \$18.3 million, down from \$20.2 million in the year-ago period.

Revenue (millions)... 157.17 144.93  
Profits (millions)... 7.15 8.74  
Per Share... 0.45 0.44

Revenue (millions)... 283.23 252.47  
Profits (millions)... 11.38 10.1  
Per Share... 0.72 0.65

Revenue (millions)... 363.1 317.1  
Profits (millions)... 18.83 15.7  
Per Share... 1.20 1.10

Revenue (millions)... 42.0 44.6  
Profits (millions)... 2.02 2.82  
Per Share... 0.54 0.78

Revenue (millions)... 127.0 127.7  
Profits (millions)... 5.87 5.34  
Per Share... 1.51 2.03

Revenue (millions)... 817.6 728.4  
Profits (millions)... 13.98 14.52  
Per Share... 0.27 0.28

Revenue (millions)... 129.8 129.8  
Profits (millions)... 1.14 1.05

Revenue (millions)... 51.2 34.0  
Profits (millions)... 0.57 1.78  
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.58 0.19

Revenue (millions)... 122.4 145.4  
Profits (millions)... 16.55 14.04  
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.51 0.47

Revenue (millions)... 631.5 809.7  
Profits (millions)... 32.38 27.5  
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.00 0.92

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Profits (millions)... 32.38 27.5  
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.00 0.92

## U.K. Buying Part Interest In Rolls-Royce

Work on Jet Engines Brings Drop in Profits

By John M. Lee

LONDON, May 19 (NYT).—A British government agency will acquire part ownership of Rolls-Royce Ltd. in exchange for \$48 million in financial aid for the cash-bungry company.

This arrangement was announced by Rolls today as it reported a more than 50 percent drop in 1969 profits. The company, best known to the public for its prestige automobiles, has run into severe cash problems in developing advanced jet engines, its principal business.

Rolls said costs on its RB 211-22 jet engines, being developed for the Lockheed TriStar Airbus, and the application of new carbon fiber materials in the engines were proving more expensive than expected.

The sales potential for the aircraft and the engines is unclear.

Engine Uncertainties

The company said that in view of the "uncertainties" it was making a special provision of \$48 million "against the risk of non-recovery of total development costs."

Rolls warned stockholders that "the final outcome of the RB 211-22 project may significantly affect the financial position of the company."

The vehicle for the government's intervention is the Industrial Reorganization Corporation.

About two weeks ago, the government agency provided \$14 million in loans to save Cammell Laird, a sizable Liverpool shipbuilding company, from collapse and arranged to acquire a 50 percent interest at a price to be settled later.

Some industrialists have criticized what they call "backdoor nationalization." But in the case of Cammell Laird, the government has suggested it might put its holdings in a trust on behalf of shipyard workers.

Not Permanent

In the case of Rolls-Royce, the government agency said it did not intend to retain Rolls shares as a permanent investment. However, it would have a director appointed to the board while it holds a substantial interest in the company.

The terms for the first \$24 million of government financing provide for a seven-year loan at 7.5 percent. This will be convertible into stock at \$2.88 in the fourth and fifth years and at \$3.80 in the last two years. Terms for the second \$24 million, to be available next year, will be negotiated later.

The loans are exclusive of the development aid Rolls has requested to help finance the advanced jet engine, with which it hopes to stay abreast of competition with General Electric and Pratt-Whitney in the United States.

Rolls is reported to want some \$180 million, but the government has made no decision yet.

For last year, Rolls reported net income of \$10 million compared with \$21 million in the preceding year. Sales fell to \$723 million from \$772 million.

## Beecham Group, Takeda Chemical Show Profits Up

LONDON, May 19 (Reuters).—Beecham Group Ltd. reported today that after-tax profits had risen 15 percent in the year to March 31 on a 20 percent sales gain.

After-tax earnings amounted to \$15.37 million (\$38.85 million) in fiscal 1970, up from \$11.2 million the year before.

Sales for the cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical concern rose to \$181.1 million (\$186.94 million) from the year-earlier \$133.5 million.

Takeda Chemical

TOKYO, May 19 (Reuters).—Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd. said today that after-tax profits rose 7 percent in the six months ended March 31 to \$29 billion yen (\$19.28 million) from the 6.43 billion yen earned in the year-earlier period.

Gross sales rose 2.4 percent to \$80.97 billion yen (\$236.73 million) from 79.09 billion yen.

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## Sharp Drop Registered On N.Y. Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—A portfolio manager took one glance at the stuttering tape on the New York Stock Exchange just before noon today and declared: "This market looks weak."

Stock prices looked even weaker at the close of another abrasive session. The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 11.41 to 691.40, its poorest level of the day. Not a single stock among the 30 blue-chip industrials produced a gain.

This decline wiped out more than half of Friday's spectacular rebound of 17.43 points, a surge that was attributed to technical, or internal, factors on the heels of a 300-point washout during the last 18 months.

Last Thursday, the Dow finished at 694.79, its lowest level in seven years.

Glamour Casualties

Some glamour issues were major casualties in today's sell-off. IBM plummeted 1 1/2 to close at 258 1/2, its lowest price since 1967. This represents a drop of nearly

\$14.5 billion in the valuation of all IBM shares since the stock reached a record price of 387 earlier this year.

Texas Instruments plunged 9 1/8 to 85 5/8. On the active list, Memorex dropped 5 1/4 to 74 3/4 and Revlon fell 4 1/4 to 55. Only one issue showed a gain on the active roster—Phillips Petroleum edging up 1/8 to 23 1/8.

The market sagged under the weight of a well-advertised sack of worries that includes a recession-embracing economy and continuing inflation. Conservation over the Indochina war on the foreign front and rising unemployment on the home front, all tied together with the threat of higher taxes.

Recently, analysts had suggested that completion of American Telephone's massive financing of \$1.57 billion in debentures might lift some pressure from stock prices generally. But after the subscription closed last Monday, the market decline seemed to resume in earnest. Telephone itself eased 1/2 to 49 3/8.

Volume Low Again

Volume continued on the low side for the second straight day. It totaled 9.48 million shares, or one billion shares below the 1970 average.

Meanwhile, some traders were waiting for the latest report on monthly short interest. The NYSE will release these figures together with the close of trading tomorrow.

At noon, the Dow industrials were down by 5.58. As the afternoon wore on, stock prices kept slipping.

Tax Threat Jolt

Shortly before the close, the market received a jolt straight from the White House. President Nixon said the budget deficit for the fiscal year ending next month will be \$1.8 billion and be estimated a somewhat slimmer deficit for the coming fiscal year. Thereupon, he warned that if federal spending were to exceed "the potential yield of the tax system," he would not hesitate to ask Congress for tax increases.

Columbia Pictures, trading at a new yearly low of 10 before closing at 11 with a loss of 1 3/4, was the most active issue. A huge block of 275,000 shares crossed the tape at the new low price.

Associated Dry Goods, the second most active issue, fell 3 1/4 to 81 in a weak retail group. Retailers are feeling the pincher effect of lower customer buying and higher operating costs.

Penn Central, high on the active list, dropped 1 1/4 to 14 after selling at 15 5/8, its poorest price since 1963. Two years ago, it traded at a peak price of 86 1/2.

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profit**

...out of Portuguese  
investment.

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**What a good time**

Closing prices on May 19, 1970

[illegible]

**Closing prices on May 19, 1970**

[illegible]

Algoma	12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
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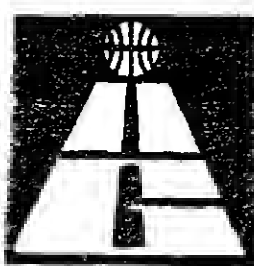
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#### Requirements are:

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International Institute for Cotton, Rue du Commerce, 10, B-1040 Bruxelles, giving relevant personal, qualification and career details.



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Salary in High \$20's Plus Bonus

Interesting and challenging are overworked employment ad words. If anything, this position is demanding, rigorous and with results, rewarding.

The individual we are seeking must have present or recent experience in international operations with an American Company preferably engaged in the metal working industry, and ability to speak Spanish. Position requires not only general management of existing operations but also the development of planned subsidiaries both presently and partially owned. Although the position is based in the U.S., extensive travel is required and is not restricted to Latin America.

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Three-year project - Energetic, ambitious, experienced in overseas highway construction - U.S. citizenship required.

Mail resume in two copies to:  
Box D 1.838, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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American, 44, European born, 15 years of excellent accomplishments with major U.S. Automobile Company in all phases of market development, sales, finance, industry knowledge of Europe and Middle East, presently residing in Europe, valuable worldwide contacts. Masters Degree in Economics, Business Administration, multilingual, will consider challenging position demanding highest degree of competence and integrity.

Box D-1.838, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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Send answers to: Box D-1.838, Herald Tribune, Paris.

an opportunity for achievement

## Senior Commercial Executives and Staff

The recently nationalized State Trading Corporation of Tanzania—now assuming full responsibility for the planning, operation and expansion of the country's total import and export business and for most wholesale distribution activities—has positions for a number of qualified men, with sound commercial experience, to serve 3 to 5 years contracts. They are needed immediately to help STC managers complete implementation of recent organizational changes and new operating and control systems designed to permit the Corporation to carry out its large and expanding role in the Tanzanian economy. Longer term, experienced managers are needed to help develop and execute profitable trading programs designed to meet the country's needs. Finally, a major responsibility of the successful candidates will be assisting STC managers to develop their full potential. Whilst there is an interest in applicants who can contribute to any aspect of business planning and execution, there are specific needs in the following areas.

**Trading Operations**  
This function controls Tanzania's basic importing, distribution and wholesaling system, initially from the Head Office and 15 branches. The required executive—who will work closely with the Director of Trading Operations and the General Manager—therefore must possess technical expertise in developing and evaluating specific business operating objectives (turnover, profit, inventory levels) and programmes (expansion of wholesaling control, product line review), and in managing operations to achieve specified goals. This position will require productive liaison with Trading Operations and other State Trading Corporation managers, Government officials, and other business leaders.

**Analysis and Planning**  
The Corporation needs skilled planners to carry out special studies and analyses of

operating issues as they arise, and to continually review its effectiveness as the basic national import, export and wholesaling distribution system. Working with STC managers at all levels, these men must be able to help develop challenging operating objectives and new programmes geared to the commercial needs of the Corporation and the country and translate them into working guidance for line and staff operations. This executive must help build and maintain the basic processes by which the Corporation is operated and controlled. Specifically, his scope will include voluntary planning and control, financial management, management systems development, computer operations and the formulation of accounting policy. He will continually review the Corporation's management processes in order to identify opportunities for improvement.

Each man must have proven experience in the area that interests him and be able to make an effective contribution. Success in this opportunity can be an impressive personal achievement.

The appointments are based in Dar-es-Salaam but travel within the country and throughout East Africa will be necessary. Successful applicants who are likely to be aged 30 to 40 and preferably married, will receive excellent salaries and will be furnished with cars and first-class housing.

These opportunities are being advertised internationally and short-listed candidates will be interviewed in their home country. In the first instance, however, please write giving full details including personal responsibilities, functions supervised and examples of outstanding achievements. You should also state the area of the business to which you would be most interested in contributing. Applications should be sent to: Dermot O'S. Moore, Spencer Stuart & Associates Limited, Brook House, Park Lane, London W1T 4JZ.

## VICE-PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL

We are a medium size U.S. company, with worldwide operations. The ideal candidate is a marketing oriented executive, American under 40, with a degree in engineering or business administration. Experienced in corporate organization, planning, budgeting, able to travel from Europe to supervise our U.S. and international operations.

Send resume and salary history to: Box D-1.838, International Herald Tribune, Paris, France.

## SWISS CIVIL ENGINEER

graduate of the Swiss Institute of Technology in Zurich, 6 years experience in the U.S. in marketing and sales of industrial products with U.S. Company. Languages: French, English, German, Italian spoken and written, 33, married.

Seeks challenging position with international company. Please write under cipher 198 Messen-Annenen AG 8005, Zurich.

\$25,000. P.L.I's Due to the promotion of three of our agents to the position of General Agent in the U.S., our European Agency, seeking the military insurance market is looking for qualified men to fill these positions. The earnings of each of these men have been in excess of \$25,000 annually and their territories are, as of this date, large. Requirements: Swiss insurance license and one year of successful sales experience within the last five years. Send resume to: United American Life Insurance Co. Attention: Rudolf C. Tisch, Director of European Operations, 25 Karlsruhe 41, Postfach 53, Karlsruhe, Germany.

## OPENING FOR AGGRESSIVE SALES AGENT

Should have technical background, electronic, derived. Product lines include "integrated" electronic products and systems: computers, instruments, rockets and missiles, etc. Applicant should provide background and experience summary, unique qualifications and other pertinent data. Box D-1.838, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## Swiss executive

31, bilingual, university degree in P.S., 8 years experience in marketing, P.R., sales industry and finance. Seeks position, Europe or Overseas. Ref: BTPSP, P.O. Box 1, 2002 Chamblay, Switzerland.

## AMERICAN CORPORATION EXHIBIT MANAGER

fully familiar with all technical and administrative functions in the coordination and set-up of industrial exhibits throughout Europe. Must be fluent in English, French and German. Excellent salary and benefits. Only men with top qualifications and experience need apply. Box D-1.838, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## ECONOMIST

Officer of Leading International Bank in New York, P.D. U.S. married, fluent French, English, German, seeks challenging position in Geneva. Ref: BTPSP, P.O. Box 1, 2002 Chamblay, Switzerland.

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## The International Herald Tribune will publish on Thursday, May 28th, 1970, Engineering and Technical Opportunities

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RIP KIRBY



## BLONDE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Only one partnership from the New York area will be among the American representatives in the World Pair Championship in Stockholm in June. The partners are Ira Rubin of Paramus, N. J., and Jeff Westheimer of New York, who have done consistently well in national championships in the last three years and can be expected to be strong contenders for the world title, which America has never won.

Westheimer was married early last month. His new partnership worked well at the bridge table on the diagrammed deal, played in an international match-point game.

Overimpressed by the quality of his heart suit, South opened one heart, with less than the normal point-count requirements. He rebid two hearts over his partner's one-spade response, an action that strongly suggests a six-card rather than a five-card suit. Mr. and Mrs. Westheimer, sitting East and West, were able to give him problems. The opening lead was the club king. West would have liked to have shifted to a trump at this point to cut down the club ruff, but not unnaturally was not inclined to lead from a doubleton-king combination. She noted that her partner had dropped the club jack on the first trick, a play that both indicated possession of the ten and suggested a shift to spades.

West accordingly led the spade three, and when East won with the king he shifted to a trump. South made the

normal play of finessing, and was defeated when West won with the king and returned her remaining trump. South drew trumps and surrendered a spade to establish the suit, but the defense took six tricks: three clubs, two spades and a trump.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ Q342  
 ♥ 63  
 ♦ K754  
 ♣ Q  
**EAST**  
 ♠ AK2  
 ♥ Q542  
 ♦ J10  
 ♣ J1085

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1♥ Pass 1♠ Pass  
 2♥ Pass Pass  
 West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TIME ROSE HATTA  
 ROSE ARAM OCHER  
 INDESTRUCTIBLE ICE  
 PASCAL TROUBLE  
 DUNE SISTER MOLE  
 URBAN BOLDEN TO  
 ISM BABE FIERCE  
 ELEGANT FINE DOUR  
 TORRANT IRAS PRO  
 NATIONAL SWEN  
 ASIST NCUS STE  
 URGENT HIGT HIL  
 APHID RHODOLITE  
 NOTTE EERY ACTE  
 ARTIST ARAL SEEP

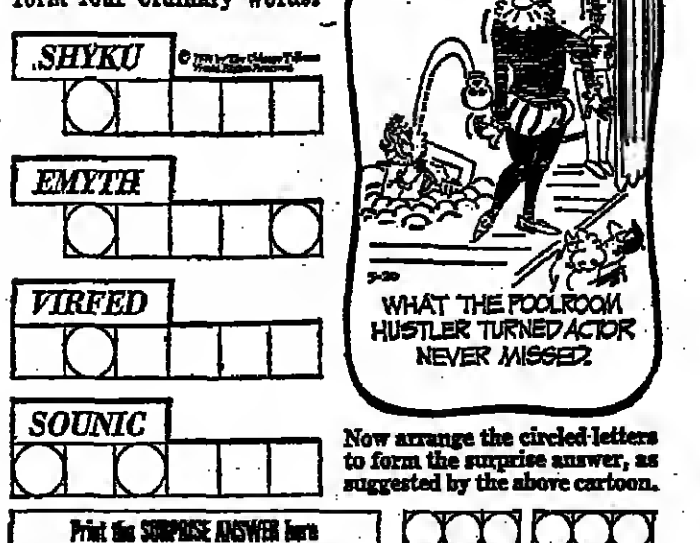
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU FELLAS KNOW "THE FARMER IN THE OLL"?"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: AIDED VERVE PSYCHE CALIPH  
 Answers: What some of today's youth seem to prefer—VICE TO ADVICE

## BOOKS

## THE AGE OF AQUARIUS. Technology and the Cultural Revolution

By William Braden. Quadrangle. 306 pp. \$1.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHAT is immediately impressive about "The Age of Aquarius" is the sheer audacity and, on occasion, the impudence of William Braden. Not only has he fed into the old homogenizer various chunks of economics, history, psychology, anthropology, theology, technology and science, black culture, drug culture and New Leftism—grinding it all down into chapters as easily digestible as hamburger patties—but he tends sometimes to sneer at the chunks while processing them.

Imagine dismissing Freud's "biological determinism" as a misapprehension "based on his observation of some hysterical Portnoys in Victorian Austria." Or saying, after a quote from Eric Bentley on the mind-body problem: "Perhaps Bentley in this case needs to be reintroduced to his mind."

Now what right has Braden—a reporter for the Chicago Sun-Times and the author of a previous book on psychedelic drugs—to throw mudpies in our Pantheon? Well, what right has a classical like William O. Brown to take on Martin Luther and modern science? What right has a literary critic like Marshall McLuhan to go surfing with General Sargant? Braden has read widely and done a lot of legwork, "rapping" with the illuminati.

In his compulsion to synthesize is familiar, his chapter is refreshing. And he can write. Like almost everyone who hasn't been lobotomized, Braden worries about technology, war, pollution of the environment, "biological engineering," racism, the decline of the Protestant work ethic and urban anxiety. How have we come to our present wretchedness? Does the "cultural revolution" sponsored by our youth constitute a viable alternative to that wretchedness?

Braden addresses himself to these questions with an invigorating briskness. Dozens of books—from Philippe Aries to Eldridge Cleaver, Jacques Ellul to Erich Fromm, William James to Abraham Maslow, Andrei Sakharov to C.F. Waddington—are usefully summarized. He has interviewed, among others, Bruno Bettelheim, George Wald, the late Fred Hampton, Christopher Lasch, Erik Erikson, Eric Hoffer and Timothy Leary, so skillfully juxtaposing their opinions that a kind of intellectual Ping-Pong tournament results. One should have talked to more scientists, who, in my experience, know more about literature and the arts than humanists know about science, and are at least equally absorbed in the philosophical consequences of their work.

His conclusions are arguable. Not capitalism, not Vietnam, not even slavery caused our impasse; but John Locke: "In this country, the thalidomide

responsible for our stunted public sector is the ancient ontology which... is in part at least a by-product of the Newtonian physics that he diagnosed Locke." And, in opposition, a new culture slouches to be-born: "A collective identity that will be blacker, more feminine, more Oriental, more emotional, more intuitive, more exuberant."

In the chapters devoted to what he calls "the adolescent moment," Braden makes his greatest contribution. He examines the student radical emerging from an almost matriarchal family set-up, seeking to implement the liberal ideals of his (or her) parents; the drug-absorbed "triple whirling a moon of the all-to-exhausting moment, the father-rejecting 'now,' the danger of a 'new question' to be effortlessly manipulated by elitist technicians."

I only wonder whether someone contemplating permissiveness and prolonged dependency as an explanation of American youth culture shouldn't consider why students in Germany, Japan, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere behave so similarly.

He is less convincing on black nationalism, economics (he seems predisposed to socialism but ultimately inclined to dismiss it as irrelevant) and theology (the idea of the future may have been a construct of Judeo-Christianity originally, but theologians are no more necessary to sustain it than philosophers are necessary to sustain the idea of causality).

Finally, Braden can only hope: A little more eros, a little less logos; more biology (growth), less physics (manipulation); but always a mixture. We require both virgins and dynamo. On his way to the sobering conclusion that "we must try harder," Braden has written an extraordinary novel of ideas—that is, a history of ideas that reads like a novel in which we all happen to be characters.

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## U.S. Show Opens Late in Siberia

MOSCOW, May 19 (Reuters)

A U.S. exhibition, the first ever to be staged in Siberia, opened today, a week behind schedule.

Soviet authorities delayed the opening at Akademgorodok near Novosibirsk because, they said, electrical and sewage systems were defective.

Western diplomats, critics however, said the postponement was to show displeasure at U.S. action in Cambodia.

The exhibition, dealing with education, has already been to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Tashkent.

## CROSSWORD By Will Veng

**ACROSS**  
 1 Hangs loosely  
 5 Camel  
 10 Weather word  
 14 Give out  
 15 Pine product  
 16 Heraldic term  
 17 Opposite  
 19 Actor Asther  
 20 Lightrope's cousin  
 21 Conquest  
 22 Thrice: Prefix  
 23 Doz.—  
 25 Korea; to Japanese  
 19 Stuffing ingredient  
 33 Kind of telecast  
 34 Receptive  
 35 Drink  
 36 Zenith  
 37 Family member, familiarly  
 38 Dutch or brick  
 39 Lawn waterer: Abbr.  
 40 Social stratum  
 41 Schism  
 42 Volatile ones  
 44 Browns  
 46 Most word of Mass. motto  
 47 Do better than  
 48 Partner of flowers  
 51 Like a certain fruit  
 56 Area of Lago Maggiore  
 57 Works together  
 58 Ceremony  
 61 Friend in Sonora  
 62 Sheet of stamps  
 63 Partner of mice  
 64 White: Ger.  
 65 Canopus, for one  
**DOWN**  
 1 — Bank  
 2 Caliph's name  
 3 Typist's type  
 4 choice  
 4 Scale degree  
 5 Unfolding  
 6 Allude  
 7 Book of Bible: Abbr.  
 8 Neighbor of IL  
 9 Inextricably involved  
 10 Straightforward  
 11 Seed covering  
 12 Latin pronoun  
 13 For fear that  
 18 Place for a chaplain  
 22 Famed football coach  
 24 Attention-getting sound  
 25 Dispute  
 26 Congo native  
 27 Apparent  
 28 Application query  
 29 Boorish  
 30 Hubs  
 31 Abounding in: Suffix  
 32 Camp sights  
 34 Slope  
 37 Boxer's version of Achilles' heel  
 38 Hour: IL  
 40 Coin  
 42 U.S. novelist  
 43 Sculptured form  
 45 Ocean fish  
 47 Lifting implements  
 48 Constellation  
 49 Lamb  
 50 Classified ad wds.  
 52 Gets 40 wins  
 53 Insect  
 54 Millay  
 55 River to North Sea  
 58 Group: Suffix  
 59 Scoreboard trio

